

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS

FILE

SUBJECT

SILVERMASTER

NO.

65-56402

VOLUME NO.

145

PAGES

3647- 3665

Summary + charts

65-36402 B1 SILVERMASTER
SECTION IV-5

Page	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exempt from Release (Section 552)
			Actual	Released	
3640		CHANGE TO FORM	1	1	
3641	10-6-48	ADD - 65-36402-100	1	1	
3642	11-8-48	ATTACH T LQ	1	0	b1
3643	12-11-48	ADD T LQ	1	0	b1
3644	12-21-48	CHANGE TO FORM	1	1	
3645		CHANGE TO FORM	1	1	
3646	9-30-48	ELKHORN RIVER LADD	1	1	
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3648		CHANGE TO FORM	1	1	
3649	10-15-48	LADD RIVER TOLSON	1	1	
3650		CHANGE TO FORM	1	1	
3651	10-14-48	NY T LQ	1	1	b3 Rule (6)(e)

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File No. 65-56402Re: SILVERMASTERDate: _____
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Page	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
3658	10-18-48	SF Lpt	6	6	b1 b2 b7D
3659	10-19-48	NY TT Ltr	1	0	b3 Rule 6(e)
3660		Change -> Form	1	1	
3661	8-11-48	NY TT HQ send	2 1/2	2 1/2	
3662	9-15-48	Ltr HQ AB	1	1	
3663	9-17-48	Ltr HQ	5	5	b1
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3665	10-25-48	HQ TT NY	1	1	
3666		Change to Form	1	1	
3667	9-14-48	NY Ltr HQ	1	1	
3668	10-10-48	NY TT Ltr	1	1	b3 Rule 6(e)

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3042 PWT-JNR
CA 751121

NOV 27 1951

SAC, SAN

October 6, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

① GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to your letter dated July 19, 1948, transmitting Form FD-122 on Edwin E. Roskhan, Louise Roskhan, Jack Delano and Irene Delano, who are residing in the territory of the San Juan office.

For the information of the San Juan office investigation in the case entitled, "Gregory, Espionage - R" has failed to reflect that either the Roskhans or the Delanos were engaged in espionage activities although they were contacts of some of the subjects who were investigated in connection with that case.

The Washington Field office should furnish to the San Juan office the information requested in referenced letter. Thereafter, the San Juan office should summarize all the information in its files on the above individuals in report form bearing the appropriate caption, that is, "Internal Security - C" or "R" or "Security Matter - C". Individual case files should be opened by your office on these persons. Upon the receipt of these reports by the Bureau consideration will then be given for preparing Security Index cards.

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DATE 7/23/83 BY SP5/lyg/ky

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3082 PUT-JAR

C175-1121 G.I.R.

WJ/c

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
OCT 6 1948 P.M.
★
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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101-786-95
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: September 30, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Supervisor Tuohy of the New York Office telephonically advised Mr. Keay at 11:50 a.m. today that the Journal-American of today carries an article by Howard Rushmore concerning the failure of the Attorney General to call his top-flight expert on Communism before the Federal Grand Jury. The article goes on to point out that Thomas J. Donegan, who is working for the Justice Department, is a former top Communist expert of the New York Office of the FBI and was head of the "Comintern Apparatus Squad" which was investigating Communist activities. In this capacity, Donegan had access to records, reports, etc., regarding Communist espionage activities, including data relating to Arthur Adams and others. The article points out that the Grand Jury has failed to return an indictment on espionage and that in as far as is known neither Donegan nor any other members of the squad which worked under him at the FBI have been called before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Tuohy stated he was forwarding a copy of the article to the Bureau immediately.

VPK:cmw

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DATE 5/23/83 BY SP-5 [signature]

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CHANGED TO
101-786-95X

HXB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. A. TOLSON

DATE: October 15, 1948

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: GREGORY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Former Special Agent T. J. Donegan dropped in to see me on October 13, 1948. He had come to Washington for a conference with Alexander Campbell of the Criminal Division. He advised Mr. Campbell that the Grand Jury have indicated that they do not want to return a presentment in this case; that they feel it would be undesirable in view of the Congressional hearing and in view of the fact that this case has become a political issue. The Grand Jury adopts the position that they have nothing to apologize for in their handling of this case and that a presentment, in their opinion, would merely be an apology. Mr. Donegan stated that he had explained this to Mr. Campbell who seemed inclined to agree with him, but stated that he did not know what the Attorney General's view would be. Mr. Donegan further stated that the Grand Jury feel that they should not be discharged; that this might be interpreted by some of the subjects as giving them a clean bill of health, but rather the Grand Jury feel that they should just go out of existence when their term expires in December.

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DATE 5/23/83 BY SP-5 JAG/Kay

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 14 1948

TELETYPE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF

DATE

11-2-83

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. [unclear]

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DATE 5-23-96

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GREGORY, ESPIONAGE-R.

C.I.R. 33

[REDACTED]

NO OTHER WITNESSES PRESENTLY

SCHEDULED.

DECLASSIFIED ON 5/23/83

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Rule (b)(6)

cc: Mr. [unclear]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE No.

100-25457

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 10/18/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/7,8,12,13, 14,15/48	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD H. NELSON
TITLE ① GREGORY ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No information re Communist Party membership of SILVERMASTER obtained from MARIE VAN NOUHUYS, Mrs. LENA McCARTHY, ALEXANDER DALAKHNIN, VASILE DIMIDOV or EUGENE FEDEROFF. Subject has sister in Mexico and brother in Los Angeles, both of whom are regarded by Mrs. VAN NOUHUYS as anti-Communists.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 65-56402
Rpt. of SA RICHARD H. NELSON at San Francisco dated
9/23/48

DETAILS:

Declassify on: OADR

MARIE HOLMESLAND VAN NOUHUYS was determined to be living at 1063 Park Hills Blvd., Berkeley, California. She was interviewed by reporting agent and SA RICHARD FLETCHER. She stated that she married NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER in 1923 while a student at the University of California and was divorced from him in 1929. She stated that she has never been a member of the Communist Party nor has she ever been asked to join the Communist Party. She stated that insofar as she knew, SILVERMASTER has never been a member of the Communist Party. She stated that during the time she knew him from 1923 through 1927 when they separated she might have described him as a philosophical Marxist but she had no knowledge that he was at that time a member of the Communist Party. She stated that she knew of no friend of his who might have been a Communist and did not know of his ever having attended a Communist Party meeting. She recalled that once in about 1927 while they were living in Berkeley, SILVERMASTER had gone to San Francisco to make a speech before a group of educators which she felt was extremely left wing. She recalled that the meeting

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IN CHARGE

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2 - San Francisco

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was held on Valencia Street but could not remember the name of the organization or the nature of his talk. She could not explain why she had thought the meeting was leftist nor could she recall why she thought its tendency was leftist. She stated that it was her opinion that SILVERMASTER was actually not a Communist and recalled that he once told her that he did not think he would be a good Communist because he was too philosophical and not rigid enough to satisfy Party requirements. She stated that insofar as she knows, no overtures were ever made to him to join the Party. She stated that he has told her that he was willing to accept a very strong central government and he believed that the Russian Revolution against the Kerensky Government was necessary and good because the Kerensky Government was so weak that Russia would have slipped back either to an anarchism or under Tsarist control. She stated that he has never advocated a revolution in this country, although she has heard him swear about the capitalists and their monopoly practices. She pointed out that she would not have sponsored his American citizenship had she known he was a Communist. She recalled that frequently while she was living with SILVERMASTER he attended dances and club meetings in San Francisco and she recalled that she had attended several of these with him. She stated that they definitely were not political meetings and that he had told her that they were non-political. She recalled that the organizations sponsoring these meetings were made up of Russian emigres and she felt that they were for the most part White Russians. She pointed out that she was unable to speak Russian and their conversation was lost to her but that SILVERMASTER had assured her that these were not political organizations. She could not recall his ever having discussed the need for a revolution in the United States.

She stated that SILVERMASTER's mother and brother are residing in Los Angeles and that the brother ARCADY SILVERMASTER owns a home and has a telephone and resides on 105th St. in Los Angeles. He is an engraver and jeweler and may have his own business. She stated that he had another brother, name unknown, who committed suicide out of fear of bankruptcy in 1941. She stated that he had a sister, first name PAULA, last name unknown, whose husband is a merchant and that they live and are in business in Mexico City, Mexico. She thought that PAULA's husband was an agent for a Danish business firm. She stated that she had met both ARCADY and PAULA in about 1924 and that both were violently anti-Soviet. She recalled that ARCADY and NATHAN SILVERMASTER had never been particularly friendly but did not ascribe this to any pro-Soviet sympathy on the part of NATHAN. She thought that their differences were rather that they had nothing in common, since NATHAN is extremely well educated while ARCADY had never had a chance to go to school.

She recalled that SILVERMASTER had first come to the United States from Shanghai, China because he wanted an education and since in China there is an extreme anti-Semitism. She stated that he was a forestry student at the University of Washington prior to his coming to California and that after their marriage SILVERMASTER's father, who was a wealthy grain merchant in Harbin, had sent them about \$200 a month for their support. She stated that SILVERMASTER received a preliminary education at St. Xavier's School (Jesuit) in Shanghai, China. She stated that SILVERMASTER after

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leaving Russia during the pogrom in 1905, had lived his early life in Harbin, China before going to Shanghai to St. Xavier's.

She stated that she has seen SILVERMASTER only twice since 1929 and stated that both meetings were accidental and that at neither did they discuss any political matters. She recalled that their last meeting was in about 1941 in one of the Chicago railway depots. She stated that at that time SILVERMASTER talked only about his asthma and responded to her questions about his family only very briefly and appeared embarrassed at their meeting and anxious to get away. She stated at that meeting she learned of the suicide of his brother.

She was asked as to SILVERMASTER's friends during the time she knew him and she mentioned that his best friend was JAMES VAN RENSLER, who attended the University of California with him and who participated with him in the editorship of "Laughing Horse", a non-political magazine published by a group of University of California English students. She recalled that he had been friendly with NEDESKOFSKY, a well-known Russian artist who died in about 1925. She stated that another close friend of his was SERGE SCHERBAKOFF. She described the above VAN RENSLER as certainly not a Communist and of no particular political viewpoint; NEDESKOFSKY as a White Russian fugitive from the Soviet and SCHERBAKOFF as a White Russian. She recalled having heard SILVERMASTER and SCHERBAKOFF discuss the latter's situation and has heard SCHERBAKOFF complain of the loss of all of his possessions during his flight from the revolution. She recalled that SILVERMASTER had been very philosophical about this and had pointed out that there are revolutions and that people are casualties and that he was sorry that SCHERBAKOFF was a casualty and she stated SILVERMASTER even in his conversations with SCHERBAKOFF did not indicate that he was critical of the Russian Revolution in any way.

She recalled also that SILVERMASTER was very friendly with CHARLES MALAMUTH. She stated she has heard them in a number of discussions on Marxism prior to 1927. She thought that at that time neither had any very positive opinions of Marxism. She stated that she later learned that MALAMUTH either was at that time or later became a Trotskyite. She was unable to recall how she learned that MALAMUTH became a Trotskyite. She stated that insofar as she knew, most of SILVERMASTER's friends were ordinary Russian emigres and were White rather than Red Russians. She could not recall many of his American friends, stating that prior to 1927 he had very few non-Russian friends. Among these she recalled LOUIS BLOCK, who has been mentioned in previous San Francisco reports in this case and SAM GELFIN, who she stated is now a professor of biology at Yale University. She also stated that SILVERMASTER was friendly with BENNY BUFANO, San Francisco artist. She stated that she was not aware that any of his friends to her knowledge were Communists.

Mrs. VAN NOUHUYS stated she has been previously interviewed regarding SILVERMASTER in about 1940 by an investigator of the Treasury Department and she stated that she furnished him approximately the same information as set out above. She stated that her memory of her life with SILVERMASTER was extremely vague and asked that specific

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questions be put to her rather than that she tell of her relations with him in narrative form. She did not give the impression of being anxious to cooperate in this investigation and indicated that she was in agreement with SILVERMASTER's political views during the time she lived with him and has not changed them to date.

ALEXANDER BALAKHNIN, 1407 44th Ave., advised that he had known SILVERMASTER very well during their student days at the University of California. He stated that he would be unable to testify regarding him, since he has living relatives in Russia. BALAKHNIN stated that he had roomed with the former BARON PETER BOODBERG while attending the University of California. He recalled that BOODBERG had a fellowship at the University at that time and that SILVERMASTER in about 1926 or 1927 then had a fellowship at St. Mary's College, located near Berkeley. He recalled that SILVERMASTER had come to their room on several occasions and had discussed politics with BOODBERG; who was a very pronouncedly White Russian and that they had disagreements. BALAKHNIN recalled that on one visit SILVERMASTER noted in their room a picture of the Tsar and SILVERMASTER had spoken very abusively regarding the Tsar and had in fact expressed the typical Communist viewpoint. BALAKHNIN stated that he had become enraged before the discussion progressed very far and had thrown SILVERMASTER out of the room. He was unable to recall any statements made by SILVERMASTER at that time but stated that they were in his opinion of a Communist character. He stated that SILVERMASTER's reputation among the White Russians at the University was that of a Communist, but he could offer no evidence that SILVERMASTER was a member of the Communist Party.)

Mrs. IENA McCARTHY, P.O. Box 113, Ukiah, California, advised that she first met SILVERMASTER in about 1926. She stated that she is from Montana and knew MARIE HOLMESLAND back in Montana and that after the marriage of MARIE to SILVERMASTER she brought SILVERMASTER to Mrs. McCARTHY's home in Ukiah. She stated that MARIE HOLMESLAND to her knowledge had never been a Communist and that she was not aware during the 1920's of any Communist tendencies on the part of SILVERMASTER. She stated that after she came to know him better in about 1930 and after she had met HELEN VOLKOV SILVERMASTER, she had come to believe that SILVERMASTER was either a Communist or a Socialist. She could not recall his advocacy of a revolution in the United States but recalled his statements as having concerned nationalization of industry and a condemnation of capitalists. She stated that it was her opinion that he was not a violent type who would advocate revolution, and she stated that most of his conversations were concerned with advocating extremely advanced social theories. She could not recall any of his statements in this regard. She stated that she is extremely friendly with SILVERMASTER's son ANATOLE and that she first met him when he was about 13 or 14 years of age and extremely ill. HELEN and NATHAN SILVERMASTER had brought him to their farm in Ukiah where he had been cured by a local physician and by the good care given him by the McCARTHYS. She has corresponded with ANATOLE since that time and he has visited her farm on a number of occasions. She stated that she last saw him in about 1940 when he had stayed at the farm for most of the

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summer. At that time she stated he was not a Communist in her opinion but she recalled that he had told her that his name appeared on the membership list of the American Youth For Democracy. In connection with that statement, she recalled that ANATOLE had told her that while his name appeared on the list he had not put it there. She interpreted his statement to mean that either he was an unwilling member of the organization or was not a member but that his name had been added to the list by some other person. Her son PAUL MCCARTHY was also interviewed and he furnished substantially the same information, stating that from his contacts with SILVERMASTER over a period of years he would describe him as either a Communist or a Socialist but that he had no information indicating SILVERMASTER's membership in either of these parties nor had he heard him make any statement indicating that he advocated the use of force or violence. He suggested that JOHN B. LOGVY of 2700 19th St., San Francisco, could probably furnish additional information. However, LOGVY on interview advised that he was not acquainted with SILVERMASTER.

VASILI DIMIDOV, proprietor of the Fox Furriers and Tailors, 4179 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Calif., was interviewed by reporting agent and SA RICHARD FLETCHER. He at first denied knowing SILVERMASTER and later recalled knowing an individual of that name while a student at the University of California from 1920 to 1923. He remembered SILVERMASTER only vaguely as a slightly older person who had occasionally called at the Russian club located at 2222 Bancroft Way in Berkeley. He stated that this organization was not a formal group and was merely an association of White Russian refugees who banded together because of their mutual background and attendance at the University of California. He stated that this was not a political organization in any sense of the word but that the politics of all of the members were unanimously anti-Soviet. He stated that the members of this club were not White Russian in the sense that they were Tsarists and he recalled that there was in Berkeley a Tsarist group of White Russian students at the University who were formerly Russian nobles and Army officers and who were headed by PETER BOODBERG mentioned above. He furnished the names of some of the other members of this club as SLIVKIN, JACOB KAGAN, DEBBO and OSCAR BERNSTEIN. He stated that he did not know the present whereabouts of any of these individuals and San Francisco files are negative as to them.

DIMIDOV stated that he has never been a member of any Communist organization and has never been solicited for membership in any such organizations. He stated that his views are and always have been anti-Soviet and anti-Communist. He could furnish no information regarding the Communist Party membership of SILVERMASTER.

EUGENE ALEXSEEVICH FEDEROFF, 551 12th Avenue, San Francisco, was interviewed by reporting agent and SA RICHARD FLETCHER. He could furnish no information as to the Communist Party membership of SILVERMASTER. He stated

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that it was the opinion of the White Russian colony in San Francisco that SILVERMASTER has been a Communist since about 1930, but he was unable to furnish his source of information. He advised that he will attempt to obtain definite information regarding the Communist activities of SILVERMASTER and in the event he is successful, will advise this office.

BORIS N. VOLKOV, 695 Dolores, San Francisco, has been reinterviewed for information which he previously stated he would attempt to obtain; however, he has been unable to obtain any additional information.

San Francisco indices are negative as to _____ NEDESKOFSKY, JAMES VAN HENSLER, ARCADY SILVERMASTER and PAULA SILVERMASTER, and contain no information through which _____ SLIVKIN, JACOB KAGAN, DEBBO _____ or OSCAR BERNSTEIN can be identified with any of the persons named in this report.

Regarding CHARLES MALWUTH mentioned above, he has been identified as a contact of SILVERMASTER in previous reports in this case.

SAM GELFIN, mentioned above, may be identical with the Dr. SAMUEL GELFAN who is listed in June of 1944 as a member of the Executive Committee of the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Inc. It is noted that this committee publicly advocated the exchange of scientific information between the scientists of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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CHANGED TO
101-786-93X

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/23/83 BY SP5 JJK/ky

10-29-88

3042 PWT-JAR
C175-1121

NOV 28 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
(Att: FBI Laboratory)
FROM : SAC, New York
SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 24, 1948

84581

Reference is made to the telephonic conversation between Mr. LEO LAUGHLIN at the Bureau and Mr. A. H. BELMONT of this office on August 24, 1948, relative to a letter of a possible threatening nature received by Miss ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, in care of the Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C. This letter was dated August 12, 1948 at Lowell, Massachusetts. The text of the letter is being set out below:

"Lowell, Mass.

"Dear Betty:

"Congraudulations: On your spy story U.S.A. You should have got 4 stars instead of the medal. it will be the last story you will ever write. We will wright the last chapter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/23/83 BY SP-5ryg/ty
10-29-88
3042 PWT-JAN
65-1121

s/ "Sancy
(illegible)"

For the information of the FBI Laboratory, this letter was received by this office from NELSON FRANK, "New York World Telegram" reporter, and it is not known how many different individuals have handled this letter. However, it is requested that it be processed in accordance with the usual procedure of handling extortion cases.

It is also requested that it be checked against the Anonymous Letter File of the Laboratory. The original and one photostatic copy of this letter are being submitted to the FBI Laboratory for their use in this examination.

A photostatic copy is also being directed to the attention of Mr. H. B. FLETCHER of the Bureau.

DELETED RECORDING

Reference is also made to Mr. LAUGHLIN's instructions to Mr. BELMONT that the usual procedure in extortion cases be followed and the letter should be presented to the United States Attorney.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

FIGURE ATTACHED
65-14603
10 OCT 29 1948
100

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 61

65-56402 - 3661
F B I

OCT 25 1948

file 6 7-10
8-10

Letter to Director
NY 65-14603

In view of these instructions and, also, the fact that this letter was sent to Washington, D. C., this matter is being brought to the attention of the Washington Field Office in order that the above instructions may be complied with and this matter presented to the United States Attorney in the District of Columbia, wherein jurisdiction would lie.

Two photostatic copies of this letter are being forwarded for the information of the Washington Field Office.

This matter is being considered referred upon completion to the Washington Field Office.

REGISTERED MAIL

Encls.(2)

2cc Washington Field (Encls.2)
cc H. B. FLETCHER (Encl.1)

Pauline

Dear

Congratulations on
your story being
open. I hope
it will be the only story
you will write. We
will wait for it.
Love
Pauline



SPY A-5-10-1, E. to
C/o [illegible]
House of
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-2-81 BY 10300/KS

DATE 6-2-81 BY 10300/KS

As you know, since Elizabeth Bentley came in contact with the Bureau in 1945 and the seriousness of her charges were borne out by investigation, every effort has been made at the Bureau to protect her identity. Thus, the revelation of her name was of considerable concern to me and I have been quite curious as to how her name became known to the Un-American Activities Committee as well as to representatives of the press in view of the speculative stories that were written.

I have now been informed that the story is being circulated around Washington that you held an off-the-record press conference sometime late in January or early in February of this year at which time you discussed the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley and referred to the informant as a woman who had been associating with an important Communist who had died. As a result of this press conference, there was considerable effort on the part of representatives of the press to identify the name of the informant.

As a consequence, this information came into the hands of the Un-American Activities Committee and one version is that the Un-American Activities Committee asked Louis Budenz for the names of prominent Communists who had died and he furnished the names of Jacob Golos. Budenz likewise recalled the Communist Party name of Elizabeth Bentley but could not recall her last name although he did recall that her correct first name was Elizabeth. It is understood that a check was then made of the New York Times index and the stories are alleged to have referred to Elizabeth Bentley as having been in the apartment of Jacob Golos at the time of his death.

You will recall that we also received information that Nelson Frank was aware of the identity of Elizabeth Bentley and had talked to her several months ago. At that time, it was reported to the Bureau that Elizabeth Bentley sought out Nelson Frank and talked to him personally. I am now informed that both Nelson Frank and his associate, Frederick Veltman, very carefully guarded the name of Elizabeth Bentley and they were not the source of the information.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

I thought this would be of interest to you since it has been pieced together from sources which have been found reliable.

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:24 AM
DATE 9-15-48
BY [signature]

RECORDED

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6338-72

CC - Mr. Ladd

59 NOV 5 1948

22 SEP 21 1948

RECEIVED

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

DATE

Class
11-2-83

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

400 U. S. Court House
Seattle 4, Washington
September 7, 1948

85122

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Director, FBI

~~TOP SECRET~~

Re: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 101-786)

Dear Sir:

Rebutel 8/18/48.

5/23/83
Classified by *SP-5 rjg/kay*
Declassify on: OADR

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CA 75-1121

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101-786-74

SEP 24 1948

OCT 11 1948

~~TOP SECRET~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Letter to Director
Dated 9-1-48
Re: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

 (S) b) TOP SECRET

Copies of this letter are being forwarded to the New York and Washington Field Offices because of their interest in instant matter.

In the absence of Bureau instructions to the contrary, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

J. B. Wilcox

J. B. Wilcox
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU:



cc: New York City
Washington Field Office (65-5040)

101-85
DLC:HER

TOP SECRET

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Original cannot
and is not on file
original is received
Division it will be made known
with this copy or may be given
a new serial.

10

The Director

August 24, 1948

D. M. Ladd

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was et al
ESPIONAGE - R
(THE GREGORY CASE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Classified by SP-5 [signature]
Declassify on: OADR

Pursuant to your instructions there is attached hereto a summary brief in the above captioned case which is divided into the following six sections. The information contained in these sections is summarized as follows:

INTRODUCTION

Class. & Ext. By 466 Bja/K6
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 6-21-92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, vice president of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, first appeared at the New Haven Office of the FBI on August 23, 1945, when she reported her suspicions of a Lieutenant Peter Heller of the New York State National Guard with whom she had been associated. She suspected him of impersonating a Government officer and she was mystified by his actions. She said he had told her to remain with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation so that she would be able to obtain information of value to the Government concerning Russian people who were transacting business with that company.

Her second visit to the FBI was on October 16, 1945, when she called at the New York Office and further reported her suspicions of Lieutenant Heller. Her third visit to the FBI was on November 7, 1945, when she told her story concerning her knowledge of Soviet espionage in the United States, extending into agencies of the U. S. Government. It is possible that this disclosure was a result of her suspicions of Lt. Heller as a Government agent. Investigation has disclosed that Heller was an individual of no political significance who had no connection with this case.

ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY CONCERNING
SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES EXTENDING INTO
AGENCIES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

On November 7, 1945, Miss Bentley appeared at the New York Office of the FBI and furnished information at length concerning her own activities, as well as the activities of others, in Soviet espionage which, she claimed, extended into agencies of the U. S. Government. She said that these espionage operations were in existence in this country at that time to the best of her knowledge. She was interrogated by Agents of the New York Office intermittently during the month of November, 1945, and finally, on November 30, 1945, she signed a statement which contained the following information:

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ONLY PAGE 1 of Cover Memo
Reviewed for Classification
Re Louis Adamic case 85-2558
2-4-86

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD
ADVISOR
SLIP(S) OF
DATE

19 MAR 31 1949

65-56402

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Bentley described her affiliation with the Communist Party, beginning in 1934, and her subsequent activities in Communist front groups until 1939, when she was introduced to Jacob M. Golos of World Tourist, Inc., New York City. Thereafter, upon Golos' instructions, she began securing information for him which was believed to be of interest to the Communist Party. She stated that in April, 1941, the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was organized and she became an official of that organization. She described this Corporation as being established with money belonging to the Communist Party - USA or funds of the Soviet Union made available by Earl Browder, then the National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder made available \$15,000 and John Hazard Reynolds, the president of the Corporation who was personally selected by Browder, added another \$5,000 toward the capital. Bentley stated it had been claimed by Communist Party functionaries that the funds supplied by Browder were Communist Party funds but that Anatoli B. Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., described these funds as "Russian funds." (u)

Bentley stated that the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was a cover firm for Soviet espionage in the same category with World Tourist, Inc., with which Golos was associated up to the time of his death on November 25, 1943. Basically, the purpose of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was to ship packages to Russia. As a matter of fact, she explained that World Tourist, Inc. acted as the receiving agent for this Corporation and the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation acted as the bookkeeping agent for all these transactions. (u)

Bentley thereafter described her courier activities in connection with Soviet espionage, working on behalf of several principals, the first being Jacob M. Golos. These activities began during the Summer of 1941, while she was vice president of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. She stated that through Golos she came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage in New York City and Washington, D. C. One of the groups in Washington, D. C. was described by her as the "Silvermaster Group" headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and another was described by her as the "Perlo Group" headed by Victor Perlo. Besides these groups she met other individuals in Washington and New York City who were not connected with any particular group. She stated that these persons were either employed in agencies of the U. S. Government or had contacts therein from whom they secured material which was made avail- (u)

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able to her for transmittal to Golos and his successors. This material was made available to Bentley verbally, requiring its recording in shorthand which she later transcribed, and also in the form of written reports, actual documents and exposed but undeveloped film. The photographing of the material, according to Bentley, was done in the basement of Silvermaster's home in Washington, D. C., by William Ludwig Ullmann who was a Captain in the Army Air Forces. (u)

Bentley named other principals for whom she worked as a courier after Golos' death. These persons were known to her only by cover names such as "John," "Margaret," "Catherine," "Jack," "Bill," and "Al." Margaret has been identified as Olga Borisovna Pravdina, a former employee of Amtorg Trading Corporation, a Soviet purchasing agency in New York City. "Al" has been identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, a former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Bentley was unable to state specifically to whom "Margaret," "Catherine," "Jack," "Bill" or "Al" furnished the information that she turned over to them. However, she said that certain items were selected by Golos who made them available to Earl Browder. Browder, in most instances, kept this information for delivery to a third person, since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of this material. According to Bentley, Browder was cognizant of the activities of Golos and his use of her as a courier. (u)

Bentley advised that through the groups previously mentioned in Washington and New York City, the Soviet Intelligence Service was successful in securing material from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Services, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other agencies of the Federal Government. In many instances the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where a photographic laboratory was located. In the course of her disclosure she mentioned the names of over 100 persons. However, as a result of her allegations 51 of these persons were deemed of sufficient importance to warrant investigative attention by the Bureau. Of these 51 individuals, 27 were employed in agencies of the U. S. Government on November 7, 1945, when Bentley made her allegations to the New York Office of the Bureau. The names of these 27 persons and the agency in which they were employed in November, 1945 are as follows: (u)

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Solomon Adler	Treasury Department
Norman Chandler Buraler	Anti-Trust Division, Department of Justice
Virgilius Frank Coe	Treasury Department
Edward Joseph Fitzgerald	Department of Commerce
Harold Glasser	Treasury Department
Bela Gold	Foreign Economic Administration
Bonia Gold	Treasury Department
Michael Greenberg	State Department
Joseph Gregg	State Department
Maurice Halperin	State Department
Alger Hiss	State Department
Irving Kaplan	Treasury Department
Duncan Chaplin Lee	War Department (assigned to OSS)
Harry Samuel Magdoff	Department of Commerce
Robert T. Miller, III	State Department
Victor Perle	Civilian Production Administration
Bernard Sidney Redmont	Office of Inter-American Affairs
William Walter Remington	Navy Department
John Hazard Reynolds	War Department
Peter Christopher Rhodes	State Department
Allan R. Rosenberg	Foreign Economic Administration
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster	Treasury Department
William Henry Taylor	Treasury Department
Helen B. Tenney	Office of Strategic Services
William Ludwig Ullmann	Treasury Department
Donald Niven Wheeler	State Department
Harry Dexter White (now deceased)	Treasury Department

All of the above have left the Government except Solomon Adler, Treasury Department, and William Walter Remington of the Commerce Department. They have both been investigated by the Bureau as part of the President's Loyalty Program under Executive Order 9835 and reports have been furnished to the Civil Service Commission. (u)

Original FBI Investigation and Distribution
of Information Furnished by Bentley (u)

After Bentley's allegations, the Bureau began an extensive investigation in an effort to prove or disprove her story. "Al" was identified as (u)

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- 4 -

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Anatoli Borisovich Gromov on November 21, 1945, through surveillance of a meeting between him and Bentley in New York City. Thereafter investigation was directed toward those individuals in Washington and New York named by Bentley who were regarded as the most important in the light of their Government positions and their comparative usefulness to the Russians as reflected in Bentley's statement. The activities of Gromov were closely covered until his departure for the Soviet Union on December 7, 1945. (u)

Bentley's allegations were made known to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, by letter dated November 8, 1945. The names and positions of those employed in the Government, according to Bentley, were mentioned in this letter as well as the fact that the Bureau was vigorously pressing the investigation. (u)

On November 15, 1945, pursuant to instructions from President Truman, you met with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, at which time you orally advised the Secretary of State of Bentley's allegations and the names of the most prominent individuals in the Government alleged by her to be engaged in Soviet espionage. (u)

Bentley's allegations were made known to the Attorney General in a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945, furnished him on December 4, 1945. Bentley's allegations were set out in a section of this summary. (u)

II. SUMMARY OF FBI INVESTIGATION (u)

This section reflects that prior to November 7, 1945, when Bentley made her allegations, the FBI had made investigations concerning many of the persons named by her. These include Hatch Act investigations, Applicant investigations for other Government agencies and Communist investigations. The results of these various investigations are contained in this section. (u)

This section of the brief also deals with the allegations of Bentley concerning each member of the Silvermaster and Perlo Groups and some of the more important individuals of the miscellaneous groups mentioned by her. It also reflects the results of the Bureau's investigation as to each person in an effort to substantiate her allegations. (u)

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This section does not attempt to cover the entire investigative results of the Bureau with respect to Bentley's allegations but includes only the pertinent corroborative information developed during the investigation.

is attached hereto a summary containing the full investigative efforts of the Bureau on all of the 51 persons named by Bentley, including background information and information contained in the Bureau files prior to November, 1945. This summary is for ready reference for information as to background, etc. (u)

III. DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL CONCERNING THOSE EMPLOYED IN AGENCIES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN NOVEMBER 1945 (u)

This section of the brief describes distribution of material on the 27 persons employed in the Government in November, 1945 who Bentley alleged were engaged in Soviet espionage. This distribution included reports and memoranda regarding these individuals before and after November 7, 1945. It is noted that the Bureau made distribution to interested Government agencies on 13 of these persons prior to November 7, 1945. (u)

There is attached hereto a chart showing the distribution of this material graphically, which compares with the information set out in this section. There are also attached hereto copies of the various summaries distributed which are described in the chart and in this section of the brief. (u)

IV. SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIVE STEPS (u)

This section of the brief reflects that Bentley's allegations were first called to the attention of the Attorney General on November 15, 1945. At this time authority was requested of the Attorney General to install a technical surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in Washington, D. C., who was described as the alleged head of an underground espionage group operating in Washington, D. C. A similar request was made of the Attorney General on November 28, 1945, for a technical surveillance on the residence of Alger Hiss of the State Department. In this request it was stated that Bentley had alleged that Hiss was engaged in Soviet espionage and that he was an employee of the State Department. Both of these surveillances were authorized by the Attorney General and were subsequently installed. Other requests for authorization of technical surveillances on subjects in this case were made of the Attorney General during the month of November, 1945, which were authorized and later installed. The Attorney General was advised of Bentley's

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allegations on December 4, 1945, when he was furnished with a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945. (u)

Investigative summaries in this case were furnished to the Attorney General dated February 21, 1946 and October 21, 1946. On November 27, 1946, this case was presented to the Attorney General for his decision as to possible prosecution and for any further action he desired of the Bureau. (u)

Investigative reports setting out in detail Bentley's signed statement and other reports reflecting the results of interviews with subjects in this case were made available to the Attorney General, as set out in this section. Information is also contained herein that reports reflecting the results of the Bureau's investigation were not furnished to the Attorney General in view of publicity that had stemmed from a source in or near the Department accurately relating the background in this case and predicting the Department's contemplated course of action in connection with it. This decision was made by the Bureau on January 22, 1947, and was agreed upon by Assistant Attorney General Theron L. Caudle. Investigative reports, however, were made available for appropriate review by Departmental attorneys who handled this case before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City. (u)

The identities of persons interviewed upon instructions of the Department are contained herein. (u)

The facts in this case were presented to a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York by T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, and Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, on June 16, 1947. The names of the subjects and other persons who appeared before the Grand Jury and the statement reflecting the substance of their testimony is set out in this section. (u)

No evidence in this case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury in New York City after April 7, 1948, and to date no indictments have been returned. This Grand Jury, however, on July 20, 1948, returned indictments against 12 members of the National Board of the Communist Party for violation of the Registration Act of 1940, commonly referred to as the Smith Act. (u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

V. MISCELLANEOUS (u)

This section contains information regarding the interest of the Treasury Department with respect to Treasury employees involved in this case. It also contains information about an incident where a summary in this case, which had been furnished to the White House, had been found in the possession of Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory of the War Assets Administration and was subsequently recovered by Bureau representatives and returned to the White House. (u)

VI. TESTIMONY OF BENTLEY AND PERSONS NAMED BY HER BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES (u)

This section deals with various individuals named by Bentley in her statements before the investigating subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures and the House Committee on Un-American Activities who have likewise testified before these Committees. It contains information concerning their testimony as it appeared in "The Washington Post" on the day following their appearance at the Committee hearings. (u)

There is also attached hereto an appendix to the brief entitled "Information Supplied by Whittaker Chambers, also known as Vivian Chambers, with alias John Kelly." This appendix refers to the Government underground of the Communist Party in the early 1930's as related by Whittaker Chambers. (u)

Attachment

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
WITH ALIASES, ET AL

(u)

ONLY Pages reviewed for classification
re Louis Adamis CA# 85-2588
were Cover page of Enclosure
dated 8-24-48, Page 1 of index,
page 99 and 100. All info
contained on the pages
mentioned was found
to be unclassifiable.

3042 PWT/lb
1-29-86

August 24, 1948

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Parlo Group

(u) ~~SECRET~~

Victor Parlo
Edward Joseph Fitzgerald
Harold Glasser
Alger Hiss
Charles Kramar
Solomon Aaron Maschinsky
Harry Samuel Magloff
George M. Parzenish
Allan Robert Rosenberg
Donald Miven Wheeler

Miscellaneous Individuals in Washington, D. C. (u)

Michael Greenberg
Joseph B. Gregg
Maurice Halperin
Julius Joseph Joseph
Duncan Chaplin Lee
Robert Talbott Miller III
William Carbo Park
Mary Wolfe Price
Bernard Sidney Redmont
William Walter Rensington (u)
Peter Christopher Rhodes
Ruth Rifkin
Helen Edward Sise
Helen B. Tenney

Miscellaneous Individuals in New York and Vicinity (u)

John J. Abt
Abraham Brothman
Louis Budenz
Ray Elson
John Hazard Reynolds

Soviet Representatives (u)

Anatoli B. Gromov

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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III.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL CONCERNING THOSE EMPLOYED IN
AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1945

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(u)

Solomon Adler
Norman Chandler Bursler
Virginia Frank Cee
Edward Joseph Fitzgerald
Harold Glasser
Bela Gold
Sonia Steinman Gold
Michael Greenberg
Joseph B. Gregg
Maurice Halperin
Alger Hiss
Irving Kaplan
Duncan Chaplin Lee
Harry Samuel Magdoff
Robert T. Miller, III
Victor Perlo
Bernard Sidney Redmont
William Walter Remington (u)
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Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

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Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York

221 (u)

(a) Identities of Attorneys Who Handled Cases
Before Grand Jury

221 (u)

(b) Date Federal Grand Jury Convened

221 (u)

(c) Identities of Subjects and Other Who Appeared
Before Federal Grand Jury

(u)

(d) Final Action of Federal Grand Jury

222 (u)

V. MISCELLANEOUS

Interest of Treasury Department re Treasury Employees
Involved in this Case.

225 (u)

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zation (NRVD) in Agencies of the United States Government"
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Elizabeth Terrill Bentley
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Alger Hiss
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Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Adm. John J.

Adams, Louis
Adler, Solomon (AKA Schlemer Adler)

Advisory Commission to the Council
of National Defense
Agriculture, U. S. Department of
"Al"

Alexander
Allen, George

Allen, James S.
"Allenburg, Mr."
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of
America - CIO

Ambassador Theater
American Embassy in Warsaw
American League Against War and
Fascism

American League for Peace and
Democracy

American Peace Mobilization
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Belfrage, Cedric

Berle, Adolf A. Jr.

Berti, Giuseppe

Best and Company

Bickford's restaurant

"Bill"

Board of Economic Warfare

Braden, Spruille

Bransten, Louise

Bransten, Richard

Bretton Woods Agreement

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Fitzgerald, Edward Joseph

Fletcher, Inspector Howard B.
Foley, Edward
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Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
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Lee, Ishbel

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Lenin School

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Roach, Ralph R.
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State Bank of Moscow

State, U. S. Department of

State, U. S. Department of; Division
 of Foreign Activity Correlation
 Steelman, John R.
 Stevens, Alexander

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"Soviet Espionage Activity" dated
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Taylor, Special Agent George E.

Taylor, Special Agent Maurice A.

Taylor, William Henry

Tenney, Nelson S.

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"The Crisis in India"

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Thompson, William

"Tin"

Treasury Department

Treasury, U. S. Department of the;
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Treasury, U. S. Department of the;
Foreign Funds Control Board

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Un-American Activities Committee
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United Nations Conference on
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"Underground Soviet Espionage Organi-
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U. S. Government;"

United Nations Organization

United Nations Relief and

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United Office and Professional Workers
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Ware, Harold

Washington Book Shop

Washington Committee for Aid to China

Washington Committee for Democratic Action

Washington Cooperative Bookshop Association

"Washington Evening Star"

Washington Hotel

"Washington Post"

Weinstein, Abraham B., Dr.

Wheeler, Donald Miven

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~~INTRODUCTION~~

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The FBI first became acquainted with Miss Elisabeth Terrill Bentley on August 23, 1945, when she reported to the New Haven Office of the FBI that she had been associating with a Lieutenant Peter Heller, who was connected with the New York State National Guard. She related that his actions had mystified her since he claimed that he was a Government investigator and a self-styled "big shot Government spy". (u)

Miss Bentley stated that she was employed by the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City; that she had an opportunity to become connected with another firm but she was told by Lieutenant Heller to remain with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation inasmuch as she would be able to obtain information of great value to the Government concerning Russian people who transacted business with that Company. She stated that if Heller was legitimate and that if she could be of any assistance to the U. S. Government, she would be glad to do so, but she was personally mystified as to how this could be accomplished. (Letter from New Haven to New York dated August 29, 1945, entitled "Lt. Peter Heller, Impersonation; Espionage - R"). (u)

The second time she came to the FBI was on October 16, 1945, when she called at the New York Office to again report her suspicions of Peter Heller. She expressed the feeling that she was "in the middle" and was afraid of either getting in trouble with the U. S. Government or with some Russians with whom she had been in contact during the course of her duties at the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. (u)

(65-56402-letter from New York to Bureau dated 8-17-48)

One of the apparent reasons for Miss Bentley's third appearance to the FBI, again at the New York Office, on November 7, 1945, and the subsequent relating of her story, centers around the suspicion which apparently had been built up in her mind about Heller being an investigator, possibly associated with a Federal Agency. Peter Heller, through investigation, was determined to be an individual of no political significance, who has no connection with this case. (65-56402) (u)

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I. ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY CONCERNING SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES EXTENDING INTO AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Communist Party Activities Leading Up to Participation in Soviet Espionage (u)

On November 7, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, Vice-President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office of the FBI and furnished at length information concerning her own activities, as well as the activities of other individuals, in Soviet espionage which she stated had extended into agencies of the United States Government. She advised that at that time, to the best of her knowledge, these espionage operations were in existence in this country. She was thereafter interviewed on numerous occasions during the month of November, 1945. On November 30, 1945, she signed a statement which contained the following pertinent information (u)

Miss Bentley stated that she first came in contact indirectly with the Communist Party in New York City in the latter part of 1934 or the early part of 1935. Her first activity was as a speaker for the American League Against War and Fascism, the predecessor to the American League for Peace and Democracy. From contacts she made while appearing as a speaker for the American League Against War and Fascism, she was introduced to and became a member of the Communist Party in 1935 in New York City. Following this affiliation, she held numerous temporary positions having no relationship to Communist Party activities but at the same time in an extra-curricular manner participated in many of the activities of the Party and its fringe groups. As an example, during the Summer of 1936 she served as a counsellor at the Amery Trading Corporation Camp in Mamaroneck, New York, which was a former camp for the children of Soviet nationals. In June of 1938, through the Columbia University Placement Bureau, she made a contact with the Italian Library of Information situated at 595 Madison Avenue, New York City. While there she came in contact with information that she thought was of interest to the Communist Party. In a then sincere effort to assist the Communist Party she reached out (u)

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individual known to her as F. Brown (subsequently identified as Ferruccio Marini, a former member of the Communist Party of Italy, a former student of the Lenin School in Moscow, USSR, and an individual who while in the United States from 1928 until April, 1947 was active in the national administration of the Communist Party) and offered to make available to him what information she was able to secure as a result of her employment with the Italian Library of Information. She stated she remained with the Italian Library of Information until March, 1939. In the meantime, according to Miss Bentley, F. Brown introduced her to an individual originally known to her as "Tin" who was later identified by her as Jacob M. Golos of World Tourists, Inc., New York City. (u)

After her introduction to Golos, Miss Bentley delivered to him all of the information which she had gathered from the Italian Library of Information. (u)

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Golos, she secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, then President and owner of McClure's Syndicate, New York City. Golos explained to Miss Bentley that Waldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the Germans and that the Communist Party was seeking information concerning his activities. Miss Bentley said that she was successful in securing considerable information regarding Waldo between September, 1939 and February, 1940, which she turned over to Golos. (u)

In April, 1941, she explained that the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was organized and she became an official of that organization. This company, she said, was established with money belonging to the Communist Party, USA or other Soviet Union funds made available by Earl Browder, then the National Chairman of the Communist Party. She stated that Browder made available \$15,000.00 and John Hazard Reynolds, the original president who was personally selected by Browder for this position, added another \$5,000.00, to augment the capital. She stated that Reynolds in November, 1945, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Army. Miss Bentley said that it had been claimed by Communist Party functionaries that the funds supplied by Browder were Communist Party funds. However, she said one of her superiors in the Soviet Intelligence Service, Anatoli B. Gramov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., described these (u)

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funds as "Russian funds." She said that the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was a cover firm for Soviet espionage in the same category with World Tourists, Inc., with which Jacob Golos was associated up to the time of his death on November 25, 1943. She said that basically the purpose of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was to ship packages to Russia. As a matter of fact, she explained that World Tourists, Inc. acted as the receiving agent for this company and the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation acted as the bookkeeping agent for all these transactions. (u)

Appropriate action has been taken by the FBI regarding Reynolds. (See Section III re distribution of information re Reynolds.) (u)

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Bentley's Courier Activities in Connection with Soviet Espionage

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Miss Bentley stated that her first contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service was through Jacob M. Golos. (It might be mentioned that Jacob Golos pleaded guilty to an indictment, along with World Tourists, Inc., New York City, charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet government in March, 1940. He received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation.) After the passage of an initial probationary period when Miss Bentley was supplying Golos with material secured from the Italian Library of Information, he began to use her as a courier for the collection of information from various individuals in Washington, D. C., and New York City. A large number of these persons were employed in the United States Government or had sources therein. During her early activities as a courier, she became definitely aware of the connections of Golos with the Soviet Intelligence Service, namely the NKVD, as distinguished from Red Army Intelligence.

Her regular service as a courier began during the summer of 1941, when she came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, described by her as the "Silvermaster Group", in Washington, D. C., and a person who held several positions in the U.S. Government until December, 1945. Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, according to Miss Bentley, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the U.S. Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Miss Bentley for transmittal to Jacob Golos. This material was made available to Miss Bentley verbally, requiring its recording in shorthand which she later transcribed; also in the form of written reports, actual documents, and exposed but undeveloped film.

She stated that she was later placed in contact with another parallel of Soviet espionage headed by Victor Perlo. She described this group as the "Perlo Group." Perlo, she recalled, was employed with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. She said she met Perlo with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City in the spring of 1944. (John Abt was formerly General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America - CIO. He is presently connected with the Progressive Citizens of America and the Progressive Party.) Miss Bentley said she acted as a courier for the collection of information of interest to the Soviet government from this group and delivered it in the same manner to Golos. Her activities as a courier for both the Silvermaster Group and the Perlo Group continued for Golos until his death in the latter part of 1943.

While serving Golos, she said she also served others in a small way. During her affiliation with Golos, certain material was delivered to her by an individual known to her only as "John", who was introduced to her by Golos. After having several contacts with him, he introduced her to a person known to her as "Margaret". Her meeting with "Margaret" occurred in

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the latter part of 1942. Subsequent to this introduction, she met "Margaret" five or six times over a period of approximately four months. "Margaret" did not receive material collected by Bentley but merely arranged for contacts between Golos and one "Al", whom Bentley said she never saw but is convinced was Golos' superior to whom the material which Golos received was delivered. She said that prior to Golos' death, he instructed her to meet "Margaret", who would introduce her to a new person who was to receive the material obtained from the Silvermaster Group. This contact was made and "Margaret" introduced her to an individual known only as "Catherine". Material from the Silvermaster Group was only delivered to "Catherine" on one or two occasions when these arrangements were apparently upset by the death of Golos.

(Taking stock for a moment, the only individual identified in this "John", "Margaret", "Charlie", and "Catherine" series of contacts is "Margaret", who was identified as Olga Borisovna Pravdina, a former employee of Amtorg Trading Corporation, a Soviet purchasing agency. Her husband Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin was the head of TASS News Agency, the official news organization of the Soviet Union in the United States. Pravdin and his wife departed for the Soviet Union in March, 1946.)

Immediately following the death of Golos, "Catherine" introduced Bentley to an individual known to her only as "Bill", who received all of the material collected by Bentley from November, 1943, until September, 1944. In October, 1944, "Bill" turned the operation of Bentley as a courier over to an individual known to her as "Jack". Cooperation with "Jack" continued until December, 1944, when Bentley was removed from her duties as a courier for this espionage parallel. However, during the period of service with "Jack", he introduced her to an individual known to her only as "Al." ("Al" has definitely been identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, who in 1945 was the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.)

With respect to the information Bentley collected for Golos, "Bill", "Catherine", "Jack", or "Al" (Gromov), she said she is unable to state specifically to whom they furnished the information. However, she said that during the period of her association with Golos, he selected those items of political, economic, or social intelligence character and made them available to Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder in most instances kept this information for delivery to a third person, since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of this material. It is significant to note, however, that Miss Bentley was definite in stating that Browder was cognizant of the activities of Golos and his use of her as a courier. It was her opinion that Golos violated the directives of his superiors in making information available to Browder, which was presumably done on a personal friendship basis.

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Miss Bentley pointed out that while working with Coles and his successors, she had specific instructions to have no association whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. She said it was through Coles that she became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and he assisted her from time to time with grants of money plus all travelling and incidental expenses. (u)

She advised that through the groups, previously mentioned, headed by Silvermaster and Perle, as well as various miscellaneous individuals in Washington and New York City, the Soviet Intelligence Service was successful in securing material from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Services, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Foreign Economic Administration, and numerous other agencies of the Federal Government. In many instances the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where a photographic laboratory was located. (u)

In the course of her disclosure, Miss Bentley mentioned over 100 names. Some of them she claimed were actively engaged in Soviet espionage and others were connected in some degree with Communist activities. However, as a result of Miss Bentley's allegations, 51 of these persons were deemed of sufficient importance to warrant investigative attention by the FBI. Of this latter group, the following 27 individuals were employed in the Government on November 7, 1945, when Bentley's allegations were received by the FBI: u

NAME

EMPLOYMENT

Salomon Adler
Norman Chandler Burdier
Virginia Frank Coe
Edward Joseph Fitzgerald
Harold Glasser
Bela Gold
Saul Gold
Michael Greenberg
Joseph Gragg
Marilee Halperin
Alger Hiss
Irving Kaplan
Dorcas Chaplin Lee

Treasury Department
Anti-Trust Division, Department of Justice
Treasury Department
Department of Commerce
Treasury Department
Foreign Economic Administration
Treasury Department
State Department
State Department
State Department
State Department
Treasury Department
War Department (assigned to Office of Strategic Services)
Department of Commerce
State Department
Civilian Production Administration
Office of Inter-American Affairs
Navy Department

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Harry Samuel Magdoff
Robert T. Miller, III
Victor Perle
Edward Sidney Redmont
William Walter Remington

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John Hazard Reynolds
Peter Christopher Rhodes
Allan R. Rosenberg
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
William Henry Taylor
Helen B. Tenney
William Ludwig Wilmann
Donald Niven Wheeler
Harry Dexter White (now deceased)

War Department
State Department
Foreign Economic Administration
Treasury Department
Treasury Department
Office of Strategic Services
Treasury Department
State Department
Treasury Department

All of the above have left the Government with the exception of Solomon Adler, Treasury Department, and William Walter Remington of the Commerce Department. Both of them have been investigated by the FBI as part of the President's Loyalty Program, under Executive Order No. 9835, and reports have been furnished to the Civil Service Commission, U

A photostatic copy of the signed statement of Elizabeth Ferrill Bentley dated November 30, 1945, is attached hereto. (See Exhibit #1) (u)

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Immediately upon the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations the FBI began an extensive investigation in an effort to prove or disprove her story.

Primarily, investigative efforts were directed toward identifying the individual known to Bentley as "Al", who, she said, was in contact with her at that time. She advised that she had arranged a pointment to meet "Al" in a New York restaurant on November 21, 1945. This meeting was covered by Agents of the FBI and led to the subsequent identification of "Al" as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, who was then the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. (Gromov until that time had been under suspicion for a considerable period as the successor to Vassili M. Dubilin, the reported head of the NKVD in North America until the summer of 1944 when he returned to Moscow, USSR. It is of interest to note that Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR, on December 7, 1945, which was approximately two weeks after his meeting with Bentley.)

Thereafter investigative attention was directed toward these individuals named by Miss Bentley located in Washington, D. C. and New York City who were regarded as the most important in view of their Government positions and their comparative usefulness to the Russians as reflected in Bentley's statement. These included such persons as Mrs. Ray Elson, a former employee of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation who, Bentley claimed, had a definite Soviet contact; Abraham Brothman, an engineer who operated a laboratory on Long Island who, Bentley said, had furnished technical information to the Russians; Lauchlin Currie, a former Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt; and Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, a New York dentist whose contacts and associates made it reasonable to believe that he was possibly identical with the man named "Charlie", a dentist mentioned by Bentley as Gales' superior in Soviet espionage.

Those in Washington who were considered worthy of immediate investigative attention included Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, an employee of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, (Treasury Department) who, Bentley said, was the head of the Silvermaster group; William Ludwig Ullmann, an employee of the Treasury Department who Bentley described as the photographer-boarder in the Silvermaster home; Abraham George Silverman, an employee of the French Supply Council, who, Bentley said, was formerly employed by the Army Air Forces and had supplied information to the Silvermasters;

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Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and Victor Perlo, an employee of the Civilian Production Administration and, according to Bentley, the head of the "Perlo group."

Other persons in Washington who, Bentley said, did not fit in either of the above groups were investigated immediately. These included Alger Hiss of the State Department; Joseph Gregg of the Office of Inter-American Affairs; Peter Rhodes, Office of War Information and later the State Department; and Lieutenant Colonel Duncan C. Lee of the Office of Strategic Services.

The activities of Anatoli B. Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, were, of course, fully covered until his departure for the Soviet Union on December 7, 1945, in view of his identification as "Al" in this investigation. (S) u (65-56402-235)

Distribution of Information Furnished by Bentley

White House

By letter dated November 8, 1945, Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was advised of the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. He was advised that at that time it was impossible to determine exactly how many of the people named by Bentley had actual knowledge of the disposition being made of the information they were reportedly transmitting to her. He was informed that the following individuals were alleged to be the sources from which information passing to the Soviet espionage system was being obtained, and that the Bureau was continuing a vigorous investigation for the purpose of establishing the degree and nature of the complicity of these people in the Soviet espionage ring: Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a former employee of the Department of Agriculture; Harry Dexter White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; Abraham George Silverman, a former employee of the Railroad Retirement Board and then reportedly employed in the War Department; Laughlin Currie, former Administrative Assistant to the late President Roosevelt; Victor Perlo, formerly with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration; Donald Wheeler, Major Duncan Lee, Julius Joseph, Helen Tenney, Maurice Halperin, all with the Office of Strategic Services; Charles Kramer, formerly associated with Senator Kilgore; William Ludwig Billman, United States Army Air Corps; Lieutenant Colonel John H. Reynolds of the United States Army; and Mary Price, formerly Secretary to Walter Lippman, the newspaper columnist and subsequently publicity manager of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
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He was advised that investigation of this matter was being pushed vigorously and that the above preliminary data was being made available immediately to the President and him. (61-3499-190)

State Department

On November 14, 1945, the Director of the FBI was advised telephonically by President Harry S. Truman that the President had been talking to "foreign ministers and heads of states of Great Britain and Canada" and that he was anxious for the Director of the FBI to have an appointment with the Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, on the following morning in the office of the Secretary of State in order to discuss the activities of Soviet spies. (61-3499-191)

Accordingly, the Director of the FBI met with the Secretary of State on November 15, 1945. Mr. Hoover related to the Secretary of State generally what the developments had been in this investigation, pointing out that the FBI had only had the information for about a week and that it was in the midst of running out such leads as had been developed in the interview with Miss Bentley. It was pointed out to the Secretary of State that the names of the various persons alleged by Miss Bentley to have furnished information to representatives of the Soviet Government were allegations that had not as yet been fully corroborated. The Secretary of State was informed that many of the persons named were already mentioned in the files of the FBI and some had been the subjects of Hatch Act investigations and that it was significant that these particular individuals should be among those named by Bentley. Mr. Hoover said that he was inclined to the view that there was some substance to Bentley's allegations but, of course, a thorough investigation would have to be made before it would be claimed that the true facts could be established. Mr. Hoover then mentioned to the Secretary of State the names of some of the individuals mentioned by Bentley, including those that he had previously furnished to Brigadier General Vaughan of the White House by letter dated November 8, 1945. In addition he mentioned the following persons who Bentley alleged were employed in the Government: Sonia Gold, secretary to Harry White in the Treasury Department; Bill Gold, husband of Sonia Gold, employed in the Foreign Economic Administration; Edward Fitzgerald, formerly with the War Production Board; Robert T. Miller, III, State Department; and Michael Greenberg, with the Foreign Economic Administration.

The Director of the FBI and the Secretary of State discussed the matter of policy in convincing the public of the existence of Soviet

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espionage and Director Hoover pointed out that he believed it was more desirable to prepare immediately a detailed analysis of such facts as the Bureau had at hand and at the same time work very closely with both the British and the Canadians upon these matters so that a report might be submitted to the respective heads of the Governments as soon as possible in order that they could reach a decision. The Secretary of State stated that he thought this would be desirable and that he would inform Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada that in so far as the United States was concerned it would not approve the taking of direct action in connection with the Canadian espionage case until such time as the Director of the FBI had indicated that direct action would not interfere with pending or current investigations in this case. (S) u (61-3409-192)

Attorney General

Before Bentley's story had been completely obtained in detail a memorandum was prepared under date of November 27, 1945 entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States". This was transmitted under date of December 4, 1945. This memorandum which reviewed the essential activities of Soviet Espionage in this country from the close of World War I, contained on pages 65 and 66 a summation of the information received from Elizabeth Bentley. (100-7826-39)

(For further distribution of this and other summaries see exhibit 4-A)

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II SUMMARY OF FBI INVESTIGATIONS

When Elizabeth Bentley came to the New York Office of the FBI on November 7, 1945, and made her allegations, the FBI files reflected that investigations of many of the persons named by her had already been conducted by this Bureau. These included Hatch Act investigations, applicant investigations for other Government agencies, and Communist investigations. The results thereof were distributed to the interested Government agency or agencies as set out under Section III of this memorandum. (u)

The FBI has been investigating the allegations of Miss Bentley since November 7, 1945, and its investigative efforts have been directed toward establishing the basic truth or falsity of her statement. Investigation to date, however, has failed to disprove any of her allegations. (u)

The following section of this memorandum does not attempt to embrace the entire investigative results of the FBI with respect to Bentley's allegations but includes only the pertinent corroborative information developed during the investigation. (u)

As a consequence of Miss Bentley's allegations, William Walter Remington of the Department of Commerce and Solomon Adler, Treasury Department employee, have also been investigated under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9835. The information developed in this connection has been set forth under the appropriate subtitles of this section. u

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II. SUMMARY OF FBI INVESTIGATIONS

Silvermaster Group

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was;
Helen Witte Silvermaster, was.

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which
Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

Hatch Act Investigation

A Hatch Act investigation of Silvermaster was initiated on January 22, 1942, based on the allegations that he was in sympathy with the Communist Party, a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, alleged Communist front organizations. The investigation disclosed considerable indication of Communist activities on Silvermaster's part ever since he had attended the University of Washington where he received a B.A. degree in 1920. His thesis upon receiving a degree from the University of California in 1932 was entitled "Lenin's Contribution to Economic Thought Prior to the Bolshevik Revolution". Various informants declared that he was a Communist; that he had associated with known Communists and made statements calling for destruction of capitalism. One informant said he had been an O.G.P.U. agent. Others advised he had been an "underground" member of the Communist Party in Seattle about 1920. Upon interview, Silvermaster denied ever being a member of the Communist Party or of the A.L.P.D. and W.C.D.A.

This investigation also disclosed that Silvermaster's wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, was reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington Book Shop, the Washington Committee for Aid to China and The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. It was further alleged that the members of the family into which Silvermaster had married were Communists. (101-786)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley stated that in August 1941, Jacob Golos informed her that he had several meetings with a representative of a Russian group in Washington, D. C. Then in ill health, he desired to have Bentley proceed to Washington

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and meet Helen Witte Silvermaster of this group at her home. Arrangements for this meeting had been made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Golos while former was in New York conferring with Golos. Silvermaster subsequently told Bentley that upon Germany's invasion of Russia, he desired to lend active aid to Russia and for this purpose made a trip to New York City, conferring with Earl Browder, the National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, and requested the latter to place him in contact with someone who might transmit information he obtained.

On Bentley's first visit to the Silvermaster residence at 5515 30th Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., Helen Silvermaster was very circumspect and exhibited what appeared to Bentley to be a certain distrust of her visitor. The conversation at that time was almost wholly of a personal and social nature and there was no discussion of their contemplated activities; however, on Bentley's first visit with Helen Silvermaster, she did mention that she and her husband, Nathan, had known Earl Browder for some time. It was Bentley's understanding that subsequent contacts were to be arranged by the Silvermasters and Golos. Approximately two weeks later Bentley made another trip to Washington for the purpose of visiting the Silvermasters. Golos indicated to her at that time that certain material was to be received from the Silvermasters and brought to Golos in New York City. Bentley did not know the nature or extent of the material being received from the Silvermasters at this time other than it came from United States Government sources.

Bentley indicated that the material received from the Silvermasters and delivered to Golos was subsequently delivered to a Russian contact of Golos. Bentley advised that Golos paid all travelling expenses necessary for the collection of the material from the Silvermasters in Washington, and its delivery to him in New York City merely by the execution of a simple receipt. Bentley also collected Communist Party dues from persons both in the New York area and Washington, D. C., and remitted these collections to Golos who indicated they were delivered to Communist Party Headquarters. Bentley eventually received these receipts from Golos and delivered them to the interested parties.

Bentley stated that for a period of approximately six months subsequent to August 1941, the only individuals known to have been actually engaged in securing data for Golos were the Silvermasters and William Ludwig Ullman, who at that time was living with the Silvermasters. Sometime in early 1942, Bentley realized from conversation with Silvermasters and Ullman that other individuals were involved in a similar matter. The volume of material delivered to Bentley continued to increase. As a result of the illness of Golos, he requested Bentley to begin reading this material. The material collected on her earlier visits was in the form of typewritten notations made

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by Ullman and Helen Silvermaster. It was of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by these individuals both from discussions with other Government officials and directly from documents of an official character. Some material indicated the policy of the United States, both domestic and foreign, and other information represented a "hodgepodge" of intelligence material. Silvermaster indicated to Bentley that he had secured some of this information on his own initiative, and that Golos was attempting to guide him in collecting material that would be of the most interest to the Soviet Government. It was not apparent to Bentley at any time that either the Silvermasters or Ullman were receiving any compensation for these services.

Sometime in 1942, Golos began to give Bentley verbal instructions for the guidance of the Silvermasters as to the nature of the information desired. In late 1942, Golos gave Bentley typewritten instructions in Russian to be delivered to Silvermaster. Bentley's knowledge of the Russian language was insufficient to evaluate the type of information requested. In the fall of 1942, Silvermaster and Ullman began to bring to the Silvermaster residence, documents which they had apparently secured from Government files. Ullman provided himself with a camera of the 35 mm. type and became proficient in document photography. Ullman photographed the documents brought to the Silvermaster home and Bentley delivered the developed negatives to Golos. On one occasion only, in 1944, Bentley personally witnessed the photographing of documents at the Silvermaster residence. It was apparent to her that the photographic work was done in the basement of the Silvermaster residence where a laboratory had been established. Bentley also delivered to Golos carbon copies of documents consisting of letters from Governmental employees, usually Treasury Department employees outside the United States, reporting on conditions where they were stationed. Bentley recalled specifically that during Silvermaster's employment with the Board of Economic Warfare, he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files where they were reviewed and a decision made by him and Ullman as to the exact correspondence to be photographed.

Sometime in the fall of 1942, Bentley learned of Ullman and Silvermaster's relationship with George Silverman. She said it was through the influence of George Silverman that Ullman had been assigned to the Pentagon Building after he had completed his course at the Officers' Candidate School. Bentley recalled specifically that Silverman was very friendly with the Silvermasters, was at their home often, and being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a Civilian Specialist, began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home.

During the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Bentley said she became aware from remarks made by the Silvermasters and Ullman, that Harry

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Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was supplying information. She recalls that written materials supplied by White consisted of reports of a nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments. These documents were usually reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Bentley. She stated that the Silvermasters considered Harry White as one of the most valuable assets in their group, in view of his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to assign there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonia Gold. White was also considered valuable because of his close relationship with former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was in a position to secure consideration for the USSR in financial matters.

During this period, Bentley became aware of the fact that Laughlin Currie was very friendly with the Silvermasters and particularly George Silverman. Currie, according to Bentley, did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but did inform Silverman orally on various matters. On one occasion, Currie advised Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet Code. *DU*

During the same period Bentley became aware of the activities of Solomon Adler, the United States Treasury representative in Chungking, China. Bentley observed official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. Adler, according to Bentley, was a member of the Communist Party whose dues were collected by Silvermaster and delivered to her. *DEPARTMENT*

Bentley advised that another associate of the Silvermasters during this period was William Taylor, who secured his employment in the United States Treasury Department through Harry Dexter White. Bentley learned through the Silvermasters that Taylor was sent by the Treasury Department to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal, with the Foreign Economic Administration. She described him as a member of the Communist Party who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. She said he supplied the Silvermasters with written and oral information secured from the Treasury Department, and she specifically recalls being furnished with a report on the conditions in China.

Bentley learned at this time that an individual by the name of Irving Kaplan had been furnishing Silverman and the Silvermasters information from the War Production Board. Kaplan, according to Bentley, was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party.

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During the late summer of 1943, a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained. At this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs and supplied the undeveloped negatives to Bentley which she delivered to Sonia in New York City. Although Bentley did not actually observe the completed photographs of this material, from conversations with Ullman and the Silvermasters. It was learned that Ullman and Silverman, both of whom were stationed in the Pentagon Building, and assigned to the United States Air Force, were obtaining data of the following nature: Aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft; results of testing of aircraft; reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes; technological developments in aircraft manufacture; statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline; personal data concerning important airforce officers, Army gossip, pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and completion of the B-29; proposed movement of these planes when they were completed; data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-Day; copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning the production, allocation, and development of tanks, guns, and motorized equipment. Bentley stated that a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form; namely official US Army Air Force documents. Bentley continued to receive this material from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until she ceased contacts with the Silvermasters in September 1944.

Bentley said that in the fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it expedient to have someone placed as secretary to Harry White in order to facilitate the transfer of information from his office. Eventually, Sonia Gold, through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the Treasury Department. Sonia Gold obtained documents from White's office which she copied and delivered the notes thereof to Helen Silvermaster. Bentley's general recollection was that the information secured by Sonia Gold consisted principally of United States Treasury Department opinions and recommendations, particularly recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments to the United States.

She stated that in the spring of 1944, Sela Gold, the husband of Sonia Gold, had obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and she learned from the Silvermasters that he was supplying excellent material concerning operations of that agency.

Bentley mentioned a number of individuals whose activities were apparent from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ullman. These individuals will be dealt with specifically under other sub-captioned in this memorandum. (65-56402, Serial 220)

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Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

The Washington Evening Star for May 3, 1947, contained a photograph and advertisement concerning evidence at 5515 30th Street Northwest, being placed for sale. In the description of this residence it is to be noted that the advertisement stated it contained an excellent photographic room. The advertisement was placed by Frank S. Phillips, Realtor. Included herewith as an exhibit is a copy of this item. (65-56402-2397) (See exhibit # 2)

he had observed and had learned [redacted] that Ullman was an amateur photographer; that he had photographed children in the neighborhood [redacted]

(65-56402-234)

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On November 29, 1945, Special Agent C. Dallas Mobley under suitable confidential pretext, made a detailed observation of the basement of the Silvermaster residence at 5515 30th Street Northwest. A room approximately 12 x 15 feet in the basement had been converted into a photographic dark room. This room contained all the necessary equipment for document photography with the exception of the camera, which could easily be supplied. This included light reflectors, standard enlarger, photographic time clock, cutting boards, and photographic chemicals and supplies. (65-56402-234)

Included herewith as an exhibit are nine photographs numbered one to nine taken while observations of this basement equipment were being made. (See exhibit # 3)

When interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, among other things, advised that Ullman had been interested in cameras since 1937 and is quite proficient in the use of them. Further, that Ullman considers photography as a hobby and is considering photography as a profession. He stated that Ullman has a Rolleiflex, Contax, and several other cameras in his possession, and has used one of the rooms in the basement of the Silvermaster home as a dark room for developing, printing, and enlarging photographs. At the conclusion of this interview, Agents accompanied by Silvermaster observed a small room in the northwest corner of the basement of his house, which according to Silvermaster had been used by Ullman as a photographic dark room. In this dark room were observed one Multifax Enlarger, a cutter for prints and a developing pan. Silvermaster indicated that additional equipment used by Ullman for developing and printing was presently dismantled. (65-56402-2349)

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When interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947, Ullman advised that photography had been his hobby since 1938, that he then owned three cameras, a Roliflex, Contax, and Graflex. He stated that he did his photography work in the basement of his residence. He denied, however, that he did any document photography. (65-56402-234)

When Agents of the FBI interviewed Anatole R. Volkov, the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, on June 17, 1947, he further advised that William Ludwig Ullman had resided with the Silvermasters for approximately ten years, and that for about eight years of this residence, maintained a dark room and photographic laboratory in the basement of their home. His laboratory there consisted of facilities for developing, printing, and enlarging film. He said that Ullman, during this period, owned two Reflex-type cameras as well as a 35 mm. camera. (65-56402-268)

According to a highly confidential source, Helen Silvermaster on December 2, 1945, contacted Anne White, who indicated that her husband Harry White was working on the British loan matter that day. Anne White is the wife of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department, named by Bentley as having contributed pertinent information to the Silvermasters. (65-56402-269)

On December 14, 1945, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Harry Dexter White for the evening. These and other contacts of a similar nature showed a close personal relationship existing between the Silvermasters and the Harry Dexter Whites. (65-56402-269)

On December 20, 1945, it was ascertained confidentially that Helen Silvermaster made several attempts to contact Sonia Gold at the Treasury Department. Sonia Gold, according to Bentley, was placed in the office of Harry Dexter White during the time he was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of facilitating the obtaining of information from that source. (65-56402-269)

When interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947, Helen Silvermaster advised that she was acquainted with Harry Dexter White socially, but had not seen him recently. (65-56402-269)

When interviewed by Agents on April 15, 1947, Helen Silvermaster stated that she was also acquainted with Bela and Sonia Gold. She stated that this acquaintance was purely social and could not recall how they first met. Helen Silvermaster denied at first having any particularly close acquaintance with these people, but subsequently in the course of the interview, advised

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that she did assist Sonia Gold in obtaining a position with the Treasury Department. She refused to amplify on this information and stated only that she had on various occasions assisted or attempted to assist other capable young people in obtaining positions. She stated that she considered Sonia Gold a very capable girl. (65-56402-2349)

When interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947, both Bela and Sonia Gold advised they were acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullman, and that they had visited in the Silvermaster home. Sonia Gold advised that she occasionally met Helen Silvermaster for luncheon down town. (65-56402-2349)

On May 12, 1946, a highly confidential source of information stated that Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, the wife of William H. Taylor, who was then an employee of the Treasury Department was in contact with Helen Silvermaster. Mrs. Taylor advised that she and her husband and children had arrived in Washington and were temporarily staying at the Washington Hotel. They had been in England and hoped to enjoy a brief vacation in the United States, travelling to California and probably returning to Washington shortly thereafter. [Sometime later, William Taylor contacted Ludwig Ullman, and they arranged to meet the following day in Ullman's office at the Treasury Department.] & u

On May 31, 1946, the same informant advised that Mrs. William H. Taylor advised the Silvermasters that they were leaving Washington shortly, and regretted that they had not been able to visit with each other again. They were going to Vancouver, B. C., and expected to be back in Washington later in the summer. (65-56402-1364)

On October 26, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Mrs. William H. Taylor was again in contact with Helen Silvermaster. She advised that they had just returned from California, and that she and her husband and children would remain in Washington for three weeks. It was agreed that they would visit sometime during the week. (65-56402-1364)

When interviewed by Agents on April 15, 1947, Helen Silvermaster advised that she was well acquainted with William H. Taylor, that the acquaintance was a social one, and that they first met while her husband, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was doing post graduate work at the University of California.

William Henry Taylor was interviewed by FBI Agents on May 29, 1947. He advised that he found a place in the Treasury Department through Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and that he had met Silvermaster at the University of California at Berkeley in 1928, and that Silvermaster was in Taylor's graduating

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class. Upon arriving in Washington in 1941, he met and resumed acquaintance with Silvermaster. He advised that he had frequently talked with Silvermaster about activities in China, but had never furnished Silvermaster with any kind of a written report. He stated that he had spoken to Silvermaster about "problems", which problems may or may not have appeared in the newspapers. He stated that these problems were financial and personal, and had nothing to do with Government. He stated that he corresponded with both Helen and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, but that this correspondence contained nothing of a personal nature and did not contain anything that could be considered restricted or confidential. (65-56402-2530)

During an interview by FBI Agents on December 19, 1947, Solomon Adler advised that he became acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Ullman, who was a co-employee of his at the Treasury Department. Ullman invited Adler for dinner at the Silvermaster home, and he frequently was a guest at the Silvermaster residence to such an extent that these meetings averaged once a month until 1945. Adler denied he ever corresponded with Silvermaster while Ullman was in China, or that he had discussed any correspondence of an official nature other than directly or indirectly through channels available to him. He denied he discussed the details of his assignments or employment with the Silvermasters, and recalls his conversations with the Silvermasters being wholly on a social plane. (65-56402-3033)

When interviewed by FBI Agents on September 23, 1947, Lauchlin Currie advised that he first met Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in 1940 while he was employed in the White House, and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was with the Maritime Mediation Board. He stated that as a result of this official association he became very friendly with Silvermaster and subsequently visited the Silvermaster home several times in 1940 and 1941, and the Silvermasters returned these visits to his home on several occasions; that from 1942 to 1945, he visited the Silvermaster home occasionally, and he last saw Silvermaster in the spring of 1945 prior to his leaving Government service. He recalled that on these visits to the Silvermaster home Ludwig Ullman was frequently there, and on some occasions he met Harry Dexter White as well as other officials in the United States Government who were associated with Silvermaster in their official duties. (65-56402-2848)

A highly confidential source advised that on December 10, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and Ludwig Ullman. (65-56402-269)

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When interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947, Abraham George Silverman stated that he was acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and that he had visited Silvermaster's house on occasions over a period of approximately three years, namely from 1941, to 1944, and that Silvermaster had visited his home. He became acquainted with William Ludwig Ullman the latter was employed in the Monetary Research Division of the United States Treasury Department with Harry Dexter White. He indicated he had not seen much of Ullman until the latter commenced his duties in the Pentagon Building as an Air Force Officer, and that Ullman was in the same section of the Material Command in which he was employed. He usually saw Ullman on occasion of his visits to the Silvermaster home. (65-56402-2339)

A highly confidential source of information advised that on March 22, 1946, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was in contact with Helen Tenney at her residence in Washington, D. C. During this contact she requested Helen Tenney to have dinner with her on the following night. They agreed to meet at 6:00 p.m. at Pierre's Restaurant on Connecticut Avenue. At that time Helen Tenney and Elizabeth Bentley were observed dining together. At 8:15 p.m. on that date, Elizabeth Bentley left Helen Tenney and proceeded by Yellow Cab to the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, where she was observed to enter. (65-56402-811) (K) u

It is recalled that Bentley stated that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster advised her that upon Germany's invasion of Russia, he was desirous of lending active aid to Russia and for that purpose made a trip to New York City, conferred with Earl Browder and requested the latter to put him in contact with someone who might transmit information he obtained to Russia. u (65-56402-220)

When interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947, Silvermaster stated that he met Earl Browder in San Francisco, California, in 1936 while he was making an official Government trip to the West Coast. Silvermaster denied ever seeing Browder previous or subsequent to that occasion. Silvermaster further stated that he met Jacob Golos of the "World Tourist" in New York about 1936. He said he was in New York on that occasion and met Golos while attending a party possibly at the residence of Richard Branigan. Silvermaster stated inasmuch as he was thinking about making a trip to the Soviet Union, he talked to Golos relative to this proposed trip. He further stated that this was the only occasion he had ever seen Golos. (65-56402-2349)

When interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster stated that she was very well acquainted with Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. She advised she first met Bentley at a Spanish Aid call in New York City in 1937 or 1938. She said she did not see her for several years, but

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during the war period she saw her quite frequently, indicating that Bentley frequently stayed at the Silvermasters on week ends because of lack of hotel accommodations. She stated that Elizabeth Bentley was engaged in contacting various Government Departments in what she termed "research work," for speeches which it was her impression Bentley wrote for the Office of Strategic Services. She could not specifically state individuals in Washington or New York with whom Elizabeth Bentley was acquainted. She assumed, however, that Elizabeth Bentley was acquainted with most of her friends since she was so frequently in the Silvermaster home. She mentioned she was a great admirer of Elizabeth Bentley, but did not specify why. She advised that Bentley had been to her home within the last year, but did not recall the purpose of the visit other than it being a social one.

When interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947, William Ludwig Ullmann advised that he had obtained his employment at the Treasury Department through Harry Dexter White, and that he had transferred to the Treasury Department subsequent to his employment with NRA in 1935. He said he was inducted in the U.S. Army in October, 1942; that prior to his discharge in October, 1945, he was attached to the Air Corps, and assigned to Washington, D. C.; that during the course of his work at the Pentagon Building, he was engaged in the planning of supply movements and his work also consisted in correlating and facilitating the construction of 150 B-29 bombers; and that during the course of this work he was required to watch the construction operations very closely, and be in a position at all times to answer detailed inquiries on the progress of the production. He said in the course of such work, he acquired intimate knowledge of the work involved in the production on such aircraft; and that the civilian in charge of the office in which he worked was Abraham George Silverman. He advised that his assignments to the Pentagon Building in the position he then occupied was arranged by Silverman. He said he first became acquainted with Silverman in 1940 when the latter was a Consultant on the Foreign Funds Control Board in the Treasury Department, and subsequently he introduced Silverman to the Silvermasters. Ullmann related that he first met Elizabeth Bentley in 1939 or 1940, when she visited the Silvermasters' residence in Washington. He declared that in spite of the fact that Bentley visited the Silvermasters' residence from "fifteen to forty" occasions over a period of several years, he himself was most unsuccessful in obtaining any information about her background or activities. Ullmann had no explanation for her visits to Washington other than she was "down here on some kind of business." Ullmann subsequently stated that Bentley visited the Silvermasters about every two weeks over the period from 1939 to 1945, and later he estimated she had made from "fifteen to forty" such visits.

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Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen, on December 1, 1945, were observed to meet Alexander Koral in a rather clandestine manner in Washington, D. C. After the Silvermasters had picked up Koral in a busy shopping district, the three individuals took an extended ride in the Silvermaster automobile and Koral was finally dropped on a public thoroughfare where he proceeded on his way by streetcar to Union Station. Koral then proceeded by train to New York City. (Physical surveillance of Silvermaster) (65-56402-269)

Alexander Koral was interviewed in New York City by FBI Agents on June 9, 1947, and furnished a signed statement, a copy of which is attached hereto. (See exhibit # 4 attached)

The substance of the signed statement contained the following pertinent information:

Koral stated that in 1939 he met a man known to him only as "Frank", who told Koral that he had come to him at the suggestion of a mutual friend who had told him of Koral's financial situation. "Frank" offered to help Koral financially if he would do some confidential work for him without any questions being asked. Koral said he agreed to do this because of his financial situation.

He said that thereafter "Frank" would come to his house for social visits, and he stated that his wife was cognizant of his dealings with "Frank". Koral said he acted as courier for "Frank", meeting individuals at "Frank's" instructions and that these individuals would only identify themselves by their first names. He said he would deliver material to these persons and also receive material from them which was turned over to "Frank", generally on the following day when "Frank" would call for it at Koral's home. He said that he made about 12 contacts in New York City for "Frank".

Koral stated that sometime in October, 1945, "Frank" told him to go to Washington, to a corner opposite a movie house where he was to meet a man known to him as "Grig". During the interview, he was shown a photograph of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, which he identified as the person known to him as "Grig". On the occasion of this visit to Washington, he said a woman was with "Grig", who he identified as Mrs. Helen Silvermaster. On this visit he left a package with "Grig" and "Grig" gave Koral a package in return. Both were similar to a candy box in size and shape. He said no discussion was had about the contents of the packages as it was understood that the work was confidential. On this visit he went to Silvermaster's home where he stayed for a short time and then proceeded by trolley car to Union Station where he

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boarded a train for New York City. About a month later Koral said he again went to Washington at "Frank's" instructions and met Silvermaster at the same place he had met him on the occasion of the first visit. This was in December, 1945. He said he was told to tell "Grig" that there would be no more visits. He said that "Grig" did not question him as to why there would be no more visits. Thereafter, he returned to New York City. About two days later he said "Frank" called at his home and he told "Frank" that he had delivered his message to "Grig". He said he had not been contacted by "Frank" since that time.

Koral stated that he believed he made about 12 contacts for "Frank" and that he was paid by "Frank" about six times. The total amount being about \$2,000. This money was paid to him by "Frank" in payments of \$300 to \$400 at a time usually in \$10 bills which was handed to him in an envelope.

Koral said that it was his impression that the contents of the packages he delivered were contracts that the U. S. Government was interested in at that time. (65-56402-2608)

"Frank" has not been identified to date; however, an investigation is being made in an effort to identify him.

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Solomon Adler

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945; the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley related that she had seen, at the Silvermaster residence, official letters written by Solomon Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. She further stated that Silvermaster had characterized Solomon Adler as an opportunist but indicated that they would like to place him in some strategic position in the United States Government. She stated that Solomon Adler was a member of the Communist Party and that his dues were collected by Silvermaster and turned over to her. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

From the beginning of this investigation in November, 1945, until July 14, 1946, Adler was in China where he was a representative of the United States Treasury Department in Chungking.

Immediately upon his return to Washington, D. C., he was in contact with George Silverman, one of the principal subjects of this case. He was a guest at the Silvermans on July 17, 1946, and spent the evenings of July 22, and 31, 1946, with Silverman. (65-56402-1473)

During his visit to Washington, Adler was in contact with William H. Taylor, Harold Glasser, and Allan Rosenberg, all subjects of this investigation. (65-56402-1473)

When interviewed by FBI Agents on December 19, 1947, Adler furnished the following information: He said he was acquainted with Lauchlin Currie, Harry Magdoff, George Silverman, Sol Lischinsky, Frank Coe, and Irving Kaplan. He said he became acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Silvermaster in 1938 or 1939 through William Ludwig Olmann, who was a co-employee of his at the Treasury Department; and that he was a frequent guest

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at the Silvermaster residence on an average of once a month until 1945. Adler denied he had ever corresponded with the Silvermasters or with Ullmann while in China or that he had directed any correspondence of an official nature to them, either directly or indirectly through channels available to him. He denied furnishing any restricted or classified information or forwarding any official documents to any unauthorized individual at any time. (65-56402-3035)

When interviewed by FBI agents on April 15, 1947, Helen Silvermaster stated that she was well acquainted with Solomon Adler, having met him shortly after his coming to the United States. However, she stated that the acquaintance was purely social. (65-56402-2349)

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Norman Chandler Bursler

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945; the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

Departmental Applicant Investigation

Norman Chandler Bursler was investigated by the FBI in the Fall of 1938, as an applicant for a position in the Department of Justice. Investigation at Berkeley, California, revealed that the local police department's files listed Bursler as "unquestionably a Communist" and detailed some of his activities in that respect. While at the University of California where he had studied intermittently from 1927 to 1938, he was considered pro-Communist by several acquaintances and landladies. The University's records showed that he had engaged in "Communist and Socialistic" organizing activities in furthering a group later known as the National Students' League and that he had of his own accord stated he had been a member of the Communist Party in China when there in 1930. A friend of seven years standing in recommending him, said that, like himself, Bursler was definitely of the "left wing" and a great believer in the Karl Marx Theory of Economics, although opposed to violence.

[REDACTED]

It was established that Norman Chandler Bursler had been born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1904 and was working there in 1922. (77-9484) -4

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that Helen Silvermaster mentioned that she was acquainted with Norman Bursler, an attorney, at the Department of Justice and indicated that Bursler might be a good prospect for intelligence work. In 1943, Bentley saw reports on German cartels among the material turned over to her by the Silvermasters. Helen Silvermaster advised Bentley that Bursler's work in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice was principally concerning investigation of German cartels. Helen Silvermaster admitted that this information had come from Bursler. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

Information concerning Bursler's association with the Silvermasters was not obtained until March 2, 1946, when a trunk containing personal effects

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of Bursler was shipped to him in Chicago from the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. (65-56402-811)

When interviewed on June 7, 1947, he advised that he had met Helen and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in 1934, at the University of California, and admitted living with them in Washington for about a month but could not recall the dates. He advised that he saw the Silvermasters a few times while working for the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice. (65-56402-2600)

When interviewed by FBI agents on April 15, 1947, Helen Silvermaster advised that she was acquainted with Norman Bursler and that he stayed with the Silvermasters briefly in 1938. (65-56402-2349)

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Virginus Frank Coe

Investigation of Coe prior to November, 1945, the results of which were distributed to other Government Agencies.

Special Inquiry, The Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense

The Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense by mimeographed letter dated October 9, 1940, requested investigation of a number of employees of that Commission, including Virginia Frank Coe. It is to be noted that these were routine investigations at the time and that there were no charges mentioned against Coe.

A preliminary check of Coe's personnel file with the Commission disclosed that he had resigned from his position with the Commission on August 16, 1940 and returned to his former position with the Treasury Department. As a result, no investigation was conducted and the Commission was so advised on October 29, 1940. (62-60175)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley recalled that Frank Coe was another individual associated with the Silvermasters. He was employed in the United States Treasury Department. She said that information supplied by him in his personal communications to the Silvermasters was digested and made available for transmittal to her superiors. The type of information supplied was recalled as being economic data. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

Investigation has reflected that in January 1942 Coe was appointed as executive secretary with the Board of Economic Warfare. He submitted to the Civil Service Commission an application in this connection in which he listed Laughlin Currie among his close friends and associates. (65-56402-1655)

A physical surveillance of Laughlin Currie on January 8, 1946, determined that he had dinner at the Cafe Parisienne, Washington, D. C., with Virginus Frank Coe. Currie was allegedly a member of the Silvermaster group. (65-56402-466)

Investigation has disclosed that Coe is closely associated with Irving Kaplan, the Silvermasters, Harry Dexter White, George Silverman,

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Harry Magdoff, Allan Rosenberg, and William Lafrig Wilman, all subjects of this investigation.

When interviewed by Agents on May 29, 1947, he advised that he was not closely associated with the SI centers but only knew them while travelling in "economic circles." (65-26402-2330)

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Lauchlin Bernard Currie

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Investigation conducted prior to November 1945, the results of which were distributed to other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that Lauchlin Currie orally furnished George Silverman information on various matters. [For example, on one occasion between the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, Currie advised Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code.] Bentley recalled that after Goles' death Nathan Gregory Silvermaster discussed with "Bill," her Soviet superior whose identity has not yet been established, the advisability of introducing Currie directly to the Russian contact. Bentley advised, however, that such a meeting was probably never arranged. Bentley also believed that Currie had something to do with securing the position Silvermaster held with the Board of Economic Warfare in 1942. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

In January 1942 Virginia Frank Goe was appointed as executive secretary of the Board of Economic Warfare. On his application to the Civil Service Commission he included Lauchlin Currie as a close friend and associate. (65-56402-1655)

On May 8, 1946, it was learned through a confidential and reliable source that Currie, together with his wife, visited the apartment of Abraham George Silverman in Washington, D. C. On this occasion Currie discussed with the Silvermans his activities during his three months' visit in Europe. (Technical surveillance) (65-56402-1210)

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(65-56402-2288)

Lauchlin B. Currie was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on July 31, 1947, in New York City. He admitted knowing Abraham George Silverman since 1927. He advised that he first met Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in Washington, D. C., in 1940, and had been at his house on several occasions. He said that on one of these visits to the Silvermaster home, at which time William Ludwig Ullmann was present, he was shown a photographic workshop in the Silvermaster basement. *Ref*

Currie stated that he first met Anatoli Gromov, former First Secretary of the Russian Embassy sometime in 1944 through an introduction by one Luther Gulick. He stated that he visited Gromov's home once in 1945 and that the visit was returned by Gromov. He said he saw Gromov on at least two other occasions after he, Currie, left the government service in June, 1945.

With reference to the allegation that Currie on one occasion advised Abraham George Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code, Currie stated that he did not recall ever having discussed with Silverman such a matter. He stated, however, that in view of his contacts it was possible that he had heard that the United States was about to break the Soviet code and he might possibly have discussed it with Silverman because Silverman also held a highly responsible government position. (65-56402-2800)

Currie was reinterviewed on September 23, 1947, at which time he stated that he had given considerable thought in trying to recall whether he heard that the United States was about to break the Russian code and he could not recall hearing such a statement and was at a loss to explain how such information could possibly have gotten into Silverman's possession. However, he stated that he would make the hypothetical statement that if he had heard that the United States was about to break the Russian code he would have had no hesitancy in discussing this with Silverman because of the highly responsible position held by the latter. (65-56402-2848) *Q u*

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Bela Gold, alias Bill Gold

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that in the Spring of 1944 she met Bill Gold, the husband of Sonia Gold. Later in 1944, Bill Gold obtained a position with the Foreign Economic Administration. She subsequently ascertained from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ullmann that Bill Gold had been supplying the Silvermaster group with what they termed excellent information concerning the Foreign Economic Administration. She recalled overhearing a remark that Bill Gold had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at his home. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On December 12, 1945, Sonia Gold advised her husband, Bela (Bill) Gold, that Victor Perlo had just been hired for a position in the Treasury Department. Bela Gold at that time informed his wife that he was acquainted with Victor Perlo. (Technical Surveillance) (65-56402-269)

When interviewed by Agents of the F.B.I. on April 15, 1947, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster stated that she was acquainted with Bela and Sonia Gold. She stated that this acquaintance was purely social and she could not recall how they first met. (65-56402-2349)

Bela Gold was interviewed by Agents of the F.B.I. on April 15, 1947, and denied that he had ever furnished any information of any nature which had come into his possession in connection with his position in the United States Government to any person not authorized to receive such information. He stated that he became acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster when they both worked at the United States Department of Agriculture. Thereafter he said he visited Silvermaster in the latter's home and became acquainted with Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ullmann. He stated his contacts with the Silvermasters and Ullmann have been on a social basis. He stated that after the birth of his son in 1945, he borrowed a 35 mm. camera from Ullmann to take some photographs of the child. He said that Ullmann was a camera enthusiast and owned some equipment. (65-56402-2349)

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Sonie Steinman Gold
alias Sonia Gold

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that Sonia Gold obtained a position in the United States Treasury Department through the assistance of Harry Dexter White, who was then Assistant Secretary of Treasury. Bentley further stated that in the Fall of 1943 Silvermaster believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry Dexter White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. She said that evidently, Sonia Gold, through arrangements with Harry White, obtained a position in his department; that as a result of this employment, Sonia Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and thereafter turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster; and that she believed the information which Sonia Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations regarding the applications for loans made by the Chinese and French governments.

(65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On December 20, 1945, it was ascertained from a highly confidential source that Helen Silvermaster made several attempts to contact Sonia Gold at the Treasury Department. (65-56402-269)

On December 28, 1945, Sonia Gold was observed to have lunched at Garfinkel's in Washington, D. C., with Helen Silvermaster. (65-56402-673)

When interviewed by Agents on April 15, 1947, Helen Silvermaster stated that she was also acquainted with Bela and Sonia Gold. She stated that this acquaintance was purely social and she could not recall how they met. She admitted that she assisted Sonia Gold in obtaining a position with the Treasury Department but refused to amplify on this information, stating that she had on various occasions attempted to assist capable young people

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in obtaining positions. She stated that she considered Sonia Gold a very capable girl. (65-56402-2349)

When Sonia Gold was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947, she denied that she had furnished any information of any nature which had come into her possession or to her attention while working in the United States Government to any person not authorized to receive it. While at the United States Treasury Department, Mrs. Gold said she assisted William H. Taylor, the Assistant Director of Monetary Research, and subsequently worked under Virginus Frank Ross. Both of these men were directly under Harry Dexter White, the Director of Monetary Research. She stated that she never did secretarial work for Harry White. Mrs. Gold stated that she occasionally met Helen Silvermaster for luncheon down town but denied that she had ever been requested by Mrs. Silvermaster to furnish information about matters coming to her attention in the Treasury Department.

(65-56402-2349)

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Irving Kaplan

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945; the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

Departmental Applicant Investigation (July 1938 - January, 1939)

Irving Kaplan was investigated by the FBI from July, 1938, to January, 1939, as an applicant for a position in the Department of Justice. Investigation disclosed that Kaplan was generally well recommended by associates and former employers. (77-9425, 2-11)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that in the latter part of 1942 or early part of 1943 Nathan Gregory Silvermaster stated that certain information was coming to the Silvermaster group from the War Production Board through George Silverman. Through conversations with Silverman it was learned that Irving Kaplan was connected with the War Production Board at this time and was giving information he obtained through this agency to Abraham George Silverman, who in turn passed it on to the Silvermaster group. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on December 10, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, contacted Helen Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann. Dorothy Kaplan was desirous of knowing if Ullmann could advise when her husband would return home from Europe. Ullmann advised Dorothy Kaplan that he had sent a personal cable requesting Kaplan's return. On the same day Dorothy Kaplan was in contact with George Silverman and requested his assistance in having her husband returned to this country from Europe. (65-56402-269) (u)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 24, 1946, Irving Kaplan and his wife had dinner at the George Perazich home in Washington, D. C. George Perazich is a subject of this investigation. (65-56402-673) (u)

Irving Kaplan and Virginus Frank Coe kept an engagement to meet George Silverman at his home on February 8, 1946. (65-56402-674) (u)

On July 30, 1946, Irving Kaplan was observed lunching with Sol Lischinsky and Sol Adler, both subjects of this investigation. (65-56402-1473) (u)

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Irving Kaplan was contacted on the night of April 15, 1948, by Agents of the FBI for the purpose of an interview in connection with his alleged activities relating to this investigation. Kaplan emphatically refused to be interviewed about his alleged implication in this matter. (65-56402-530)

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Abraham George Silverman

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that after George Silverman was assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian employee in 1942, he became very friendly with the Silvermasters and Ullmann and was frequently at the Silvermaster's home. She stated that shortly after being assigned to the Pentagon Building, Silverman began to bring documents to the Silvermaster's home. (65-56402-220)

Bentley stated that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters, and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. She said that on one occasion Currie informed Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. She also alleged that Irving Kaplan of the War Production Board was furnishing information from W.P.B. to Silverman who, in turn, gave it to Silvermaster. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

Repeated contacts have been observed between Silverman and the following persons who are principal subjects of this investigation: Irving Kaplan, Frank Coe, Harry Dexter White, Lauchlin Currie, Solomon Adler, Harry Magdoff, and William Ullmann.

When interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947, Abraham George Silverman advised that he had spent a short period in the Monetary Research Division of the United States Treasury Department, and on March 6, 1942, assumed duties as Chief Analyst of the Material Command, United States Army Air Forces. He admitted his acquaintanceship with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and stated he had visited the Silvermaster residence in Washington on several occasions between 1941 and 1944, and that they, in turn, had visited him. He admitted his association with William Ludwig Ullmann, who was an air force officer in the same section of the Material Command in the Pentagon Building with him. He admitted that he knew Ullmann was an accomplished photographer but denied he had any knowledge of Ullmann photographing documents at home. (65-56402-2339)

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Silverman stated that while in the United States Army Air Forces he was entrusted with a great deal of responsibility in handling the logistical problem with respect to the development of the B-29 bomber. He denied furnishing the Silvermasters information about the B-29 program.

Concerning the Soviet code, Silverman insisted he had no knowledge that this country had ever been on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. *SM*

He described Irving Kaplan as an individual with whom he had frequently discussed the various phases of activity at the War Production Board, but denied ever furnishing the Silvermasters with any information he had obtained through Kaplan. (65-56402-2339)

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WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945,
the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other
Government Agencies.

Hatch Act Investigations, November, 1941 and May, 1944

A Hatch Act investigation initiated on November 21, 1941, disclosed that Taylor had resigned from the Treasury Department on May 21, 1941, and left its employ on June 4, 1941. As a result, no further investigation was conducted until the early part of 1944, it having been determined that Taylor had resumed employment with the Treasury Department.

On May 16, 1944, the Washington Field Office ^{FBI} advised by letter that during a preliminary Hatch Act inquiry, Harry Dexter White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, had expressed a great deal of surprise that Taylor's loyalty should be questioned. He said Taylor had very definite liberal views on many subjects but that he did not believe he was subversive or would advocate the overthrow of our constitutional form of government. Mr. White also spoke of important assignments given to Taylor and how the latter had remained in the Treasury Department despite offers of an Army commission feeling he could thus make a greater contribution to the war effort.

Similar information was furnished by three associate officials in the Treasury Department who said he was strongly anti-Nazi and a firm supporter of Russia as an ally in the late war. A rental clerk at the McLean Gardens in Washington considered him a satisfactory tenant about whom she knew nothing unfavorable. (61-8965, 1 to 9)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that William Henry Taylor was placed in the Treasury Department by Harry Dexter White and that he was sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. Between assignments he was in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured from the Treasury Department. He advised that Taylor prepared a report on conditions in China which she later received. (65-56402-220)

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Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

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On May 12, 1946, a highly confidential source of information stated that Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, the wife of William H. Taylor, who was then an employee of the Treasury Department was in contact with Helen Silvermaster. Mrs. Taylor advised that she and her husband and children had arrived in Washington and were temporarily staying at the Ma. 101 Hotel. They had been in England and hoped to enjoy a brief vacation in the United States, travelling to California and probably returning to Washington shortly thereafter. [Sometime later, William Taylor contacted Ludvig Ullman, and they arranged to meet the following day in Ullman's office at the Treasury Department.] *J & U*

On May 31, 1946, the same informant advised that Mrs. William H. Taylor advised the Silvermasters that they were leaving Washington shortly, and regretted that they had not been able to visit with each other again. They were going to Vancouver, B. C., and expected to be back in Washington later in the summer. (65-56402-1364) *29169*

On October 26, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Mrs. William H. Taylor was again in contact with Helen Silvermaster. She advised that they had just returned from California, and that she and her husband and children would remain in Washington for three weeks. It was agreed that they would visit sometime during the week. (65-56402-1364)

When interviewed by Agents on April 15, 1947, Helen Silvermaster advised that she was well acquainted with William H. Taylor, that the acquaintance was a social one, and that they first met while her husband, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was doing post graduate work at the University of California.

William Henry Taylor was interviewed by FBI Agents on May 29, 1947. He advised that he found a place in the Treasury Department through Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and that he had met Silvermaster at the University of California at Berkeley in 1928, and that Silvermaster was in Taylor's graduating class. Upon arriving in Washington in 1941, he met and resumed acquaintance with Silvermaster. He advised that he had frequently talked with Silvermaster about activities in China, but had never furnished Silvermaster with any kind of a written report. He stated that he had spoken to Silvermaster about "problems", which problems may or may not have appeared in the newspapers. He stated that these problems were financial and personal, and had nothing to do with information that he possessed as a result of his employment with the Federal Government. He stated that he corresponded with both Helen and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, but that this correspondence contained nothing of a personal nature and did not contain anything that could be considered restricted or confidential. (65-56402-2530)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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William Ludwig Ullmann

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that William Ludwig Ullmann lived in the Silvermaster home in 1941; that both Ullmann and Silvermaster gave her material to be transmitted through Golos to the Russians; that both Ullmann and Silvermaster brought documents to the Silvermaster home which they had apparently secured from Government files to which they had access; that most of the documents brought to the Silvermaster home were photographed; that Ullmann provided himself with a camera of the 35 mm. type and became proficient in document photography; and that complete equipment for photographing and enlarging was maintained in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

She advised that in the Fall of 1942, Ullmann entered the US Army as a Private but was finally promoted to a Major in the Air Corps; that he was assigned to the Pentagon Building; and that late in the Summer of 1943, a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by Ullmann and Silvermaster and was delivered to the Silvermaster residence. She said this material was photographed and thereafter she turned it over to Golos in the form of undeveloped negatives. While not having access to the photographs themselves, Bentley established from conversations between Ullmann, Silverman, and the Silvermasters that the material photographed included data on aircraft production figures, allocation and development of aircraft, results of tests of aircrafts, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel of other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction, and actual development of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation, and development of tanks, guns, and motorized equipment.

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~~Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations~~

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A reliable confidential informant advised that on December 10, 1945, Ullmann was in contact with Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, and advised her that the War Department was going to recall Irving Kaplan to this country. (Technical Surveillance on Kaplan) (65-56402-2369) (C)

A highly confidential source (Agents of the Washington Field Office) has advised that Ullmann had in his possession in May of 1946 several Government documents of a restricted character. He had a copy of a communication marked "Confidential" addressed to the Secretary of State from the American Embassy in Warsaw dated March 24, 1946. The message read as follows: "Gentleja transmits the following message for the Attention of Foster and F. N.: It is my recommendation that Taylor be requested by Treasury (after completion of study here) to proceed to Budapest, as adequacy of office exchange rate at Budapest will necessarily be an important factor in my studies there." [REDACTED]

A communication marked to the Secretary of State at Washington and signed "Gense" dated January 1, 1942, at Chungking, China was observed. This message had to do with the evacuation from Hong Kong of various persons. Clarence E. Gense was American Ambassador to China from 1941 to 1944. (65-56402-1359)

When interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947, Ullmann advised, among other things, that subsequent to his employment in the NSA, he was transferred to the Treasury Department through the assistance of Harry Dexter White, whom he had met socially upon several occasions. He stated that in October, 1942, he was inducted into the United States Army and subsequently obtained the commission of Major, having been transferred to the Pentagon Building in Washington, D. C. During the course of his work in the Pentagon Building he was engaged in the planning of supply movements. His work there consisted of correlating and facilitating the construction of 150 B-29 bombers. He stated that in the course of such work he acquired intimate knowledge in the production of such aircraft. He said the civilian in charge of his immediate branch was Abraham George Silverman, and he indicated that his assignment to the Pentagon Building and to the position which he occupied was arranged for by Abraham George Silverman.

He stated that he first met Elisabeth Terrill Bentley when she visited the Silvermaster residence in Washington, D. C. and that she was a frequent visitor at the Silvermaster residence, but he was unable to supply any information about Bentley's background or activities. (65-56402-2349)

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When Agents of the FBI interviewed Apatele B. Volkov, the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, on June 14, 1947, he advised that William Ludwig Ullmann, who had resided with the Silvermasters for approximately ten years, maintained a dark room and photographic laboratory in the basement of their home. He said that the laboratory consisted of facilities for developing printing and enlarging film. He said that Ullmann, during this period, owned two Reflex-type cameras as well as a .35 mm camera. (65-56402-2688)

Bela Gold was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947. He stated that he had visited the Silvermasters at their home on several occasions and became acquainted with William Ullmann. He advised that after the birth of his son in 1945, he borrowed a .35 mm camera from Ullmann to take some photographs of his child. He advised that Ullmann was a camera enthusiast and owned some photographic equipment. (65-56402-2349)

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ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

In June, 1944, the Charlotte Office learned that copies of Daily Worker had been mailed to a post office box in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, which was found to have been rented to Anatole B. Volkov. Investigation followed which disclosed that this individual was the stepson of H. Gregory Silvermaster and that copies of the Daily Worker had been delivered to his post office box for several weeks until it was closed for non-payment of rent. It was pointed out that Volkov might have attended a District Convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, in the early part of 1944, as it was known that an individual using the name of Comrade Anatole who was a student at University of North Carolina had attended the Convention. At the time Volkov was a second year student at the University of North Carolina. He withdrew from the University on May 10, 1944, to be inducted into the Navy. In consequence, no further investigation was conducted by the F. B. I. (100-329903)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that Anatole Boris Volkov is the son of Helen Silvermaster by her first marriage. Bentley further advised that Volkov was regarded as a good Communist and on occasions Volkov would come to New York and deliver to Bentley material that he had gotten together in the Silvermaster home. However, Volkov was drafted into the Navy some time in 1944 and therefore Bentley had not seen him since that time. (65-56102-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

A reliable source has advised that a letter of recommendation dated February 9, 1943, was addressed to the United States Coast Guard relating to Anatole Volkov by Lauchlin Currie, a subject in this investigation. (65-56102-1655)

Anatole Boris Volkov was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on June 17, 1947. He stated that while in Washington he resided with his parents at 5515 30th Street, N. W., and recalled that William Ludwig Ullmann, a friend of the family, had resided in their Washington home for approximately ten years. He stated that Ullmann for about the past eight years, while residing at the

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Silvermaster residence, maintained a dark room and photograph laboratory in the basement of his home. This laboratory consisted of facilities for developing, printing and enlarging film. Ullmann, during this period, owned two reflex-type cameras as well as a 35 mm. camera. He admitted that he knew the following individuals, having met them through his parents, Abraham George Silverman, Solomon Adler, Harry Dexter White and Virginia Frank Cox. He denied knowing Bentley or Jacob Golos and stated that he never had any connection with these persons. He denied that he had ever heard discussed by Ullmann or his parents or any of the social acquaintances of his parents any matters of a governmental nature at his parents residence in Washington, D. C. He denied that he had ever taken government papers, photographic copies or negative films of government papers to Jacob Golos or Bentley in New York City. u (65-56102-2633)

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Harry Dexter White

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

Hatch Act Investigation

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A Hatch Act investigation of Harry Dexter White during the period November 6, 1941 to March 30, 1942 was conducted by the Washington Field Office and the results thereof reported on April 8, 1942. This investigation was based on the fact that his name appeared on a list of Federal employees furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Honorable Martin Dies, Chairman, which employees were reported to be engaged in un-American activities, with the additional information that White was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. W

This investigation failed to disclose that White was a member of the WCDA or any organization which advocated overthrow of the American government. Three fellow employees, including Confidential Informant T-3 (William Ludwig Ullmann) and a neighbor, were interviewed. All spoke favorably of White. It was also ascertained that White's name did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of the WCDA, but that the name of his wife, Anna Terry White, did.

Upon being interviewed under oath, White denied membership or activity in the WCDA or in any organization he considered to be dominated by the Communist Party or any foreign government. He acknowledged that his wife had belonged to the League of Women Shoppers and might still belong, as far as he knew. He said that she had asked him if she should continue in it after it had appeared "on the list" and that he had answered, "Yes."

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Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that the activities of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, first became apparent to her in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943. Through comments made by the Silvermasters and Ullmann, Bentley learned that White was supplying them with information. She recalled definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there by Silverman or Ullmann, both of whom received material from White. This consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, and particularly related to foreign commitments. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they had been observed by Bentley, but on occasions there was an opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves. u

(65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On December 14, 1945, it was learned from a highly confidential source that the Whites and the Silvermasters were in contact with one another. The Silvermasters visited the Whites on December 23, 1945, and there have been several other occasions of social and personal contacts between the Whites and Silvermasters during the period of this investigation.

(65-56402-466)

When interviewed by FBI Agents on August 15, 1947, Harry Dexter White admitted personal friendship with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, whom he stated he had known since 1934 when he, White, first became employed by the United States Government. He stated that most of his contacts with Silvermaster were on a social basis and that he had called at the Silvermaster residence with his wife and the Silvermasters had returned such visits. He admitted he took a personal interest in William Ludwig Ullmann because of his close friendship with Silvermaster.

(65-56402-2800)

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Perlo Group

Victor Perlo

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945. u

Allegations of Bentley

JAN 20 In November, 1943, Golos informed Bentley that through Earl Browder he had made a contact with a group in Washington, D. C. After the death of Golos in November, 1943, Earl Browder directed Bentley to arrange a meeting with this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. Early in 1944, Bentley met this group in John Abt's apartment and was introduced to four individuals identified as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. The type of intelligence information which these people would be able to furnish was discussed. It was obvious to Bentley at this time that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated with Earl Browder in furnishing information. u

At a second meeting of this group, held in the apartment of John Abt, a discussion was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues. Bentley further stated that other meetings were held with this group in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City. Victor Perlo furnished information to Bentley which included some OSG documents which he indicated were made available by Donald Wheeler. Generally, the material furnished by Perlo was miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities which had come into his possession while he was with the War Production Board. (65-56402-220) u

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On December 8, 1945, Victor Perlo and his wife, Ellen Perlo, were observed at Donald Wheeler's residence.

Mrs. William H. Taylor, wife of one of the prominent subjects in this case, contacted Mrs. Victor Perlo on May 17, 1946, to report the return of the Taylor family from Europe on May 12, 1946. The Taylors were extended a dinner invitation by Mrs. Perlo. (65-56402-1364) u

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On August 14, 1946, John Abt was in contact with Victor Perle. (65-56402-1127) (C)u

On August 15, 1946, Victor Perle was observed to lunch at the Len Sheraton Hotel, 15th and L Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C., with John Abt. (65-56402-1127) (C)u

On November 25, 1946, Victor Perle was observed in the company of Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff and Irving Kaplan. (65-56402-1938)

On February 23, 1947, Edward Fitzgerald was in contact with Harry Magdoff. (65-56402-2326) (C)u

Correspondence postmarked February 25, 1947, at Washington, D. C., from "E. F. 2209 Observatory Place, Washington, D. C.," was delivered to Victor Perle by the Friendship Post Office Branch in Washington, D. C., (mail cover). It is to be noted that the address 2209 Observatory Place, Washington, D. C., is the residence of Edward Fitzgerald, whom Bentley named as a member of the Perle Group. (65-56402-2379) (C)u

FBI
When Victor Perle was interviewed by Agents on April 15, 1947, he admitted his acquaintance with John Abt, but would make no further comments concerning this acquaintance. He refused to confirm or deny acquaintance with or knowledge of Charles Kramer of this group, or other subjects of this investigation established as his contacts. He refused to confirm or deny that in 1944 he had visited an apartment located at 444 Central Park West, New York City, (the apartment of John Abt) or an apartment located at 207 West 11th Street, New York City (the apartment of Mary Price). (65-56402-2349)

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Edward Joseph Fitzgerald

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of which were distributed to other Government Agencies

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November, 1945. u

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley said that prior to the death of Gelos, he had been in contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Subsequent to Gelos' death, Browder indicated he wished Bentley to meet with this group and make the necessary arrangements. Bentley met this group in the apartment of John Abt and there met Edward Fitzgerald, Victor Perlo, Charles Krasner, and Harry Hagdoff. She said there was a general discussion among all of those present as to the type of information which these people would be able to furnish. It was obvious to Bentley that these people had been associated for sometime with Karl Browder and had been furnishing information. Bentley recalls that Edward Fitzgerald at the time of this meeting was employed by the War Production Board. He indicated that he would be able to furnish Bentley with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention as a result of his employment at the War Production Board. A subsequent meeting of this group, she stated, was held at the apartment of John Abt, at which Fitzgerald was again present, and additional meetings of this group were held at the apartment of Mary Price. She alleged that Fitzgerald supplied information on four or five occasions; and that he supplied general information concerning production figures which he obtained from his employment at the War Production Board. She said, in the spring of 1945, after her disassociation with the Perlo group, Fitzgerald visited her in New York, during April, 1945. He complained to her concerning his dislike of Victor Perlo, and requested that another contact be arranged for him. u (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On January 15, 1946, Fitzgerald was observed to meet Harry Hagdoff in Washington, D. C. (65-56402-466)

On January 23, 1946, Annelie Parnach, the wife of George Parnach, a subject of this investigation mentioned by Bentley, was in contact with Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, during which time she indicated that she and her husband had recently visited the Fitzgeralds. (65-56402-673) Q u

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On February 2, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald and his wife were observed in company with Irving Kaplan and his wife, Dorothy, and Harry Magdoff. (65-56402-1447) *KAP-AN*

On April 13, 1946, Mrs. George Parasich invited Edward Fitzgerald and his wife to the Parasich home for dinner on that evening. (65-56402-1448) *516*

On May 29, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald and his wife were observed at the residence of Harry Magdoff. (65-56402-1449)

On June 23, 1946, Harry Magdoff and Irving Kaplan were observed at the Fitzgerald residence, 2209 Observatory Place Northwest, Washington, D. C. (65-56402-1447)

On July 15, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald was in contact with Harry Magdoff. (65-56402-1448) *Q*

On October 21, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald was observed to be in attendance at a meeting in the apartment of Harry Dexter White. Also present were Harry Magdoff and George Silverman. (65-56402-1909)

On December 30, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald, while discussing with Beaddie Magdoff, wife of Harry Magdoff, a party which Fitzgerald was giving on the following evening, Fitzgerald mentioned that in addition to the Magdoffs, the George Silvermans, and Irving Kaplans would be there. (65-56402-224) *Q*

When interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947, Edward Joseph Fitzgerald stated he was acquainted with Victor Perlo, denied that he had ever taken a trip to New York City with Perlo, but admitted he had seen Perlo in New York City on at least one occasion. He denied visiting any apartments in New York City at which Perlo was present. He admitted his acquaintance with Harry Magdoff, indicating he met Magdoff while both were employed in Philadelphia with the National Research Project. He admitted having been in New York City with Magdoff on many occasions, both while living in Philadelphia and Washington. He stated he first became acquainted with Irving Kaplan while they were both employed with the National Research Project in Philadelphia. He admitted having been in New York City on a few occasions with Kaplan, but he could not recall the dates or circumstances. He admitted acquaintanceship with George Silverman, Charles Kramer, and John Abt, but denied ever having seen John Abt in New York or having been to his apartment. He denied meeting Magdoff, Silverman, or Kaplan in anyone's home as a group in New York City. (65-56402-2349)

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Harold Glasser

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945 the Results of Which Were Furnished to Other Government Agencies

Match Act Investigation (From October 3, 1941 to November 28, 1941)

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In October, 1941, Harold Glasser, employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury, was the subject of a Match Act (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, superseded by Public Law No. 844, 77th Congress) investigation by the FBI. This investigation was predicated upon the allegation that Glasser was a member of, or on the mailing list of, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which organization was deemed by the Department of Justice to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress. This investigation substantiated the allegation that Glasser's name appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, there was no indication that he was a member of, or associated with, this organization.

[REDACTED] It is noted that Glasser was out of the United States during this investigation and was not interviewed. (101-3599-10)

Allegations of Bentley

According to Bentley, Harold Glasser was a member of the group that had been meeting in John Abbie and Mary Price's apartments in New York City, previously mentioned herein. It was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, but that he returned in the early part of 1944, and was thereafter assigned to the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. According to Bentley, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been furnished to the Treasury Department. Bentley further stated that Harold Glasser was known to be a member of the Communist Party. (65-56402, Serial 220) u

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Investigation in Substantiation of Bentley's Allegations

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Harold Glasser was observed in contact with Allan Rosenberg on September 21, 1945. (Physical Surveillance) (65-56402, Serial 219)

Charles Kramer was observed on November 25, 1945 at the Glasser residence. (Physical Surveillance) (65-56402, Serial 234)

On November 28, 1945, Harold Glasser was observed in company of Allan Rosenberg. (Physical Surveillance) (65-56402, Serial 234)

On January 12, 1946, Allan Rosenberg, was a guest of Harold Glasser at his residence. (Physical Surveillance) (65-56402, Serial 466)

On July 26, 1946, Solomon Adler and Allan Rosenberg, among others, were observed at the Harold Glasser residence. (Physical Surveillance) (65-56402, Serial 1473)

On August 8, 1946, Solomon Adler was observed at the Harold Glasser residence. (Physical Surveillance) (65-56402, Serial 1427)

Investigation has disclosed that Harold Glasser is acquainted with the following individuals in Washington, D.C., mentioned by Bentley: George Silverman, Maurice Halperin, William Ludwig Wilkman, Frank Coe, Harry Dexter White, Donald Wheeler, Solomon Lischinsky, Victor Perlo, William H. Taylor, and John Abt.⁴

When interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 30, and May 3, 1947, Glasser admitted knowing the following subjects of this investigation very well: Victor Perlo, Harry Dexter White, Ludwig Wilkman, John Abt, Allan Rosenberg, Sol Lischinsky, Frank Coe, and William Taylor. He admitted a casual acquaintance with Harry Magdoff, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Silvermaster, Alger Hiss, Charles Kramer, Donald Wheeler, and Edward Fitzgerald. (65-56402-2429)

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Alger Hiss

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

Smith Act Investigation (From December, 1941 to February, 1942)

On December 1, 1941, the FBI began a Smith Act investigation (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, superseded by Public Law No. 64, 77th Congress) of Alger Hiss based upon the allegation that he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which organization was deemed by the Department of Justice to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135. At the time of this investigation Alger Hiss was employed as Assistant to the Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State.

This investigation failed to disclose that Alger Hiss was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. When interviewed on February 14, 1942, in connection with this investigation by an Agent of the FBI, Hiss denied being a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any organization advocating overthrow of the United States Government.
(101-2668-5)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley related that Harold Glasser had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and that Victor Perlo had advised her that Glasser had asked him if he, Glasser, would be able to return to the Perlo group. Bentley at a later date in talking with Charles Kramer in New York City brought up the matter of Glasser's return to activity in the Perlo group, and Kramer at that time stated that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group and turned him over to some Russian directly, was a man named Hiss and that he was employed by the United States State Department. Bentley subsequently was advised by her Russian contact "Jack" that he had learned the identity of Hiss. u
(65-56102-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

In March, 1946, Michael Greenberg addressed a letter to Alger Hiss setting forth his qualifications and stating, "I expect to be in New York City next week and would appreciate any suggestions you might make. If it be possible for you to put me in touch with principal UNO people, I would appreciate it duly."
(65-56102-1019)

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On December 30, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Robert Talbott Miller, III, a subject of this investigation, who was not previously known to have been in contact with Alger Hiss, spent three hours at the office of Alger Hiss in the State Department.
(65-56402-2243)

Alger Hiss was interviewed by FBI Agents on August 2, 1947. He stated that he was acquainted with Charles Kramer and that he met Kramer while they both worked at the United States Department of Agriculture and that he had not seen him for some time. He denied knowing Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Hiss stated that he was acquainted with John Abt. Concerning Victor Barlo he advised that he met him in 1931, but that he did not recall him very well. He stated that he met Harold Glasser in an official capacity when Glasser was an official of the United States Treasury Department but denied that he ever placed Glasser in touch with any representative of the Soviet government. He denied that he had any information to the effect that any individual either in or out of the Government had ever attempted to furnish any Government information to unauthorized persons. u
(65-56402-2530)

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Charles Kramer, alias
Charles Krivitsky

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the
Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I.
prior to November, 1945. U

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley recalled that during November, 1943, Jacob Gales stated that through Earl Browder he had recently been placed in contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944, Browder arranged a meeting for Bentley with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to Bentley, four individuals who were introduced as Victor Parlo, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald as well as John Abt were in attendance. She stated there was a general discussion as to the type of information which these people with the exception of John Abt would be able to furnish. It was apparent to her that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated together for some time and engaged in furnishing information to Earl Browder. Subsequent meetings were held by representatives of this group in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City and Charles Kramer attended approximately three of these meetings. U(65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On November 25, 1945, Charles Kramer was observed entering the residence of Harold Glasser, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
(Physical Surveillance) (65-56402-234)

On December 27, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Charles Kramer was in contact with Harry Magdoff.
(Technical Surveillance on Harry Magdoff) (65-56402-464) (P)

(65-56402-1019)

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On May 1, 1946, just before his departure for California to assist Representative Ellis D. Patterson in his primary election campaign there, Charles Kramer was observed to surreptitiously deposit in a refuse can in South Arlington, Virginia, a number of magazines and pamphlets among which were noted the following: Copies of "New Masses"; Copies of the "Communist"; Issues of "Political Affairs" for May, 1945 and March, 1946 edited by Earl Browder; Copies of "Soviet Russia Today"; Pamphlets entitled, "Moscow, Cairo, Tehran" by Earl Browder; "The 16 Soviet R... 1941", being Malenkov's report to the Soviet; "Talk About the Communist Party" by Earl Browder; "Stages in the History of the Communist Party", published by the Workers Library Publishers; "Policy for Victory" by Earl Browder; "Production for Victory" by Earl Browder; "A New Italy Arises" by Giuseppe Bertin; "The Crisis in India" by James S. Allen; "Turning Point for the World" by E. Palma Pitt; "Wage Policy in War Production" by Earl Browder; and "Production Front" by Maurice Dobb, M. A. (65-56402-118)

A reliable source reported that [REDACTED] b1

(65-56402-19)

(65-56402-1938)

A highly confidential source advised that [REDACTED] b1

(65-56402-2284)

A confidential and reliable source advised that [REDACTED] b1

(65-56402-2379)

On March 17, 1947, Charles Kramer was observed in the company of Victor Parlo at the Lee-Sheraton Hotel in Washington, D. C. (Physical Surveillance) (65-56402-2477)

On April 19, 1947, Victor Parlo was observed at the residence of Charles Kramer. (Physical Surveillance) (65-56402-2850)

Charles Kramer was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on August 27, 1947, in Washington, D. C. When advised of the purpose of the interview he stated that he would rather not discuss it, and he remained extremely uncooperative. (65-56402-2777)

On September 13, 1947, Charles Kramer was observed in company of John Abt at the May-Adams House in Washington, D. C. (65-56402-2985)

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Solomon Aaron Lischinsky

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F. B. I. prior to November, 1945. u

Allegations of Bentley

According to Bentley, during the early portion of 1944, Earl Browder arranged a meeting for her with a group known as the Perlo group. Meetings of this group were held in the apartment of John Aht in New York City. Bentley met Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald at these meetings. All of these individuals were Government employees and were furnishing information to Bentley which they had obtained in the course of their employment, and from Government files. Bentley learned that there were other members of this group and that one of the members was Solomon Lischinsky, an employee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Although he was a member of this group, Bentley had never received any information attributed directly to Lischinsky. u
(65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On December 12, 1945, Solomon Lischinsky and his sister, Mrs. Pearl Mandel, were guests at the residence of Harry S. Magdoff, Alexandria, Virginia.
(Physical Surveillance - ibid 269)

On April 13, 1946, Harry Magdoff and his wife attended a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gordon in honor of the return of Solomon Lischinsky from Seattle.
(Physical Surveillance - ibid 1009)

On July 30, 1946, Irving Kaplan and Solomon Lischinsky were observed lunching together at Delmonico's Restaurant, 15th and New York Avenue, Northwest Washington, D. C. Solomon Adler subsequently joined them.
(Physical Surveillance - ibid 1473)

Solomon Adler was observed at the Lischinsky home on August 5, 1946.
(Physical Surveillance - ibid 1427)

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On August 18, 1946, Harry Magdoff was observed at the Lischinsky residence.
(Physical Surveillance - ibid 1673)

On September 25, 1946, Harry Magdoff and Solomon Lischinsky were observed lunching together at Harvey's Restaurant on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
(Physical Surveillance - ibid 1938)

On August 28, 1946, George Perazich was observed in company with Solomon Lischinsky in Washington, D. C. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 1673)

On December 12, 1945, Solomon Lischinsky was in contact with the Harry Magdoff.
(Technical Surveillance on Harry Magdoff - ibid 269)

On January 9, 1946, informants indicated that the Lischinskys had received a dinner invitation to the home of Harold Glasser.
(Technical Surveillance - ibid 466)

On February 16, 1946, the Lischinskys were again present at the residence of Harold Glasser.
(Technical Surveillance - ibid 676)

On April 17, 1946, Irving Kaplan was in contact with Solomon Lischinsky and arranged a luncheon engagement for April 18, 1946.
(Technical Surveillance - ibid 1187)

On August 2, 1946, Irving Kaplan arranged to dine with Solomon Adler and Solomon Lischinsky on August 3, 1946.
(Technical Surveillance - ibid 1009)

When interviewed by Agents on May 31, 1947, Solomon Lischinsky advised he is acquainted with John Abt, Harry Magdoff, George Perazich, Solomon Adler, Victor Perle, Charles Kramer, Edward Fitzgerald, Allan Rosenberg, Irving Kaplan and George Silverman. He denied that he had ever attended any meetings at the home of John Abt. He said that he did have dinner on one occasion at John Abt's residence but that none of the aforementioned individuals were present at that time and he did not know whether Harry Magdoff, Charles Kramer or Edward Fitzgerald were acquainted with John Abt. (ibid 2530)

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Harry Samuel Magdoff

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results
of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

Special Inquiry - The Advisory Commission to the Council
of National Defense (From November 8, 1940 to June 10, 1941)

By letter dated October 29, 1940 Mr. Sidney Sherwood, Assistant Secretary, the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, requested an investigation by the FBI of Harry Magdoff, a per annum employee of this Commission occupying the position of Senior Economic Statistician in the Research and Statistics Department. (62-60508-1)

It was reported during this investigation by several persons that Magdoff received the Daily Worker, official Communist Party organ, by mail. It was also alleged by a responsible official of the City College of New York, New York City, that Magdoff was definitely inclined toward Communism and associated with known Communists while attending that University in the early 1930's. It was subsequently determined that several of the individuals with whom Magdoff associated served in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.
(62-60508-10)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley stated that Golos, with the assistance of Earl Browder, had made contact with a Government underground Communist group in Washington, D.C. Meetings of this group had been arranged for in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. At the first meeting of this group in the spring of 1944, four individuals were introduced to Bentley: Victor Parlo, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. It was apparent to Bentley that these individuals had been associated for some time and had been furnishing information to Earl Browder. The type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish Bentley was discussed. It was ascertained that Magdoff, who had just returned to his employment at the War Production Board in Washington, D. C., after a leave of absence, was uncertain as to what specific type of information he would be able to furnish. Bentley recalled that Magdoff did furnish meager information at subsequent meetings of this group which he obtained through the war Production Board. Bentley recalled that Magdoff had been in Washington, D. C. since the early 1930's and was a member of the Communist Party. (ibid 220)

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FBI - NEW YORK
COMMUNIST PARTY
HARRY MAGDOFF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE
SPANISH CIVIL WAR
CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK
DAILY WORKER
SIDNEY SHERWOOD
ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
SENIOR ECONOMIC STATISTICIAN
PER ANNUM EMPLOYEE

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Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On December 1, 1945, Edward Fitzgerald and his wife were observed at the apartment of Harry Magdoff. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 269)

On December 12, 1945, Solomon Lischinsky was observed at the Magdoff residence. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 269)

On January 5, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald was observed in company with Harry Magdoff. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 466)

On May 29, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald and his wife and George Perazich were observed at the Magdoff residence. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 1364)

On June 23, 1946, Magdoff and Irving Kaplan were observed at the home of Edward Fitzgerald. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 1447)

On September 19, 1946, Magdoff was observed in the company of George Silverman and Solomon Lischinsky. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 1638)

On September 26, 1946, George Silverman and his wife were observed at the Magdoff's residence. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 1638)

On October 20, 1946, according to a reliable confidential source (technical surveillance) it was learned that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald and Abraham George Silverman were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magdoff in New York City. After this organization was completed it would offer its facilities to support Harry Wallace and work in conjunction with labor organizations. (Ibid 1909)

On October 21, 1946, Harry Magdoff was in the company of Edward Fitzgerald and George Silverman at the apartment of Harry Dexter White. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 1909)

On November 11, 1946, Harry Magdoff was observed at Harry Dexter White's apartment with George Silverman. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 1910)

On November 25, 1946, Harry Magdoff was observed in the company of Charles K. Marx, Irving Kaplan and Victor Perle. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 1938)

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Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
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 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
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 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
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When interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947, Harry Magdoff advised he was well acquainted with Edward Fitzgerald, Irving Kaplan, Solomon Lischinsky and George Perazich. He subsequently admitted knowing both Charles Kramer and Victor Perlo but denied having ever seen or been with Charles Kramer or Victor Perlo in New York City and recalls meeting Fitzgerald in New York City on one occasion in 1944. (ibid 2349)

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George M. Perazich

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Further reference is made to Bentley's statements regarding the meetings of the Perlo group in John Abt's and Mary Price's apartment in New York City, previously referred to herein. It was indicated to Bentley that several individuals belonging to this group had not been present at the meetings and one of these persons was subsequently identified by Bentley as George Perazich who was employed at that time in the Yugoslavian Section of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and had access to considerable data concerning Yugoslavia. The information supplied by George Perazich principally concerned the UNRRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. Perazich would make notations on the material which he believed to be of value and report it to Victor Perlo. George Perazich was known to Bentley to be a member of the Communist Party. (ibid 220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

When interviewed by FBI Agents on June 7, 1947, Perazich denied membership in the Communist Party or any organization affiliated with or controlled by the Communist Party. He admitted acquaintance with Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Solomon Lischinsky, Irving Kaplan and Norman Furler, and denied knowing Victor Perlo, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Harold Glasser, Donald Wheeler, Allan Rosenberg, Mary Price, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ullmann. (65-56402-2591)

A highly confidential and reliable source

(ibid serials 2309, 2378, 2350)

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Allan Robert Rosenberg

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

The investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that other individuals contributed to the information furnished by the group meeting at the home of John Abt in New York. With respect to the information furnished by some of these other members not present, Bentley stated that Allan Rosenberg was reported to be able to furnish information on his return to the United States. He had been abroad in some Government capacity. One of the individuals who subsequently met with Bentley in Mary Price's apartment in New York City as a representative of the Perle group was Allan Rosenberg. She said he furnished information which he had obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans and proposals made by various Government officials concerning the handling of Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of that nature came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. Rosenberg submitted rather voluminous reports and he turned over substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters such as specific suggestions and proposals met in postwar Germany. Bentley advised that she had met Rosenberg only once, in November, 1944. At that time Rosenberg expressed some dissatisfaction with the operation of this group and felt he should withdraw. u (ibid 220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On November 28, 1945, Allan Rosenberg was observed at the home of Harold Glasser. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 219)

On September 9, 1946, Allan Rosenberg was observed in the company of George Silverman and Harry Magdoff. (Physical Surveillance - ibid 1908)

When interviewed by Agents on May 29, 1947, he advised that John Abt had been a friend of his for years. He described as other friends: Harold Glasser, Charles Kramer and Harry Magdoff. u (ibid 2530)

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Donald Miven Wheeler

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

Hatch Act Investigation (From February 28, 1942 to May 26, 1942)

In February of 1942 Donald Miven Wheeler was employed as Senior Economist, Office of Coordinator of Information, Washington, D. C. On February 28, 1942, the FBI began a Hatch Act Investigation (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, superseded by Public Law No. 644, 77th Congress) of Donald Miven Wheeler, based upon the allegation that his name appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which organization was termed by the Department of Justice to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress. This investigation disclosed that Wheeler's name appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was also reported that Wheeler was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Book Shop, of both of which were declared by the Department of Justice to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135. It was also reported during this investigation that Wheeler's name appeared on the active indices of the American Youth Congress and that Wheeler attended the Second Washington Youth Conference in connection with the American Youth Congress during which he made a speech from the platform. The American Youth Congress was declared by the Department of Justice to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135. It was also reported during this investigation that Wheeler while employed at Yale University in 1938-1939 attended a membership meeting of the Communist Party; had the Daily Worker newspaper in his home; was active as an organizer for the Spanish Loyalist cause and that he was an apologist for the Communist Party. Wheeler was described by several persons during this investigation as being pre-Communist. He was also suspected of being an emissary of the Communist International. The results of an interview with Wheeler in connection with this investigation by an Agent of the FBI were included in the results of this investigation, which reflected that Wheeler denied being a member of any organization which advocated disloyalty to the United States. He refused to state whether he had been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. (77-23891-X2 and 4X)

Office of Coordinator of Information Employee Investigation
(From May 4, 1942 to July 17, 1942)

In April of 1942 Wheeler was employed by the Office of Coordinator of Information. By letter dated April 18, 1942, James B. Opsata, Chief,

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Personnel Division, Coordinator of Information, requested the FBI to conduct an investigation of Donald Eiven Wheeler. (77-23891-1)

This investigation reflected Wheeler's connection with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Book Shop and the American Youth Congress. It was also determined during this investigation that Wheeler was reported to be pro-Communist and was suspected of being an emissary of the Communist International. It was alleged that he had shown a definite interest in the Spanish Loyalist cause, that he was pro-Communist and that copies of the Daily Worker had been seen in his residence. (77-23891)

Allegations of Bentley

Early in 1944 Earl Browder arranged for Bentley to meet representatives of a Communist underground government group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. At meetings of this group, both at the apartments of John Abt and Mary Price in New York City, Bentley recalled that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and because of his position on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services, he would be able to make contributions of value. Bentley indicated that Donald Wheeler furnished considerable information which he had obtained through his employment. This information included copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of OSS as they referred to political developments throughout the world. He recalled that copies of these reports were sometimes marked "Secret" and sometimes marked "Confidential." Wheeler furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits which he had obtained from an old OSS digest made up of cable reports from the State Department and OSS personnel. Included among this material were various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the OSS. This material related to particular racial groups and their activities within the United States. On at least one occasion Donald Wheeler was the representative of this group at a meeting at the apartment of Mary Price in New York and brought intelligence information there secured by other members, delivering it to Bentley. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On November 20, 1945, Wheeler was observed at the residence of Victor Perlo, 4517 Brandywine Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. (65-56402-219)

On December 7, 1945, Donald Wheeler was observed in contact with Duncan C. Lee and his wife. (65-56402-234)

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On November 30, 1945, and on December 2, 1945, Duncan Lee and his wife were at the residence of Donald Wheeler. (65-56402-234,269)

On February 20, 1946, Ellen Perlo, the wife of Victor Perlo, was in contact with Mary Wheeler, the wife of Donald Wheeler. (Technical Surveillance on Donald Wheeler.) (65-56402-676) *fu*

On November 10, 1946, Mary Wheeler was in contact with Duncan Lee and invited the Lees to the Wheeler residence on the following Friday. (Technical Surveillance on Donald Wheeler.) (65-56402-1910) *fu*

On April 13, 1947, Victor Perlo and his wife, Ellen Perlo, visited the Wheeler's residence. (Technical Surveillance on Donald Wheeler.) (65-56402-2601) *fu*

On May 29, 1947, when Donald Wheeler was approached by Special Agents of the FBI and it was indicated to him the nature of the proposed interview, he stated that he did not wish to talk to the Agents regarding this matter and refused to discuss it any further. (65-56402-2530)

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Miscellaneous Individuals in Washington, D. C.

Michael Greenberg

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, The Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945. u

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that from the Summer of 1943 to the Fall of 1944 Michael Greenberg had been supplying information. She said he was associated in some capacity in Washington, D. C. with Laughlin Currie, also a subject of this investigation, and that he furnished considerable information principally concerning China which was passed on to Mary Price. Bentley stated that on one occasion Mary Price stated that Greenberg had been a Communist in England, but Bentley did not know of any Communist Party activities on the part of Greenberg in the United States. u

(65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

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In March, 1946, Michael Greenberg addressed a letter to Alger Hiss setting forth his qualifications and stating, "I expect to be in New York next week and would appreciate any suggestions you might make. Should it be possible for you to put me in touch with principal UNO people, I would appreciate it duly." (65-56402-1019)

When Greenberg was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on May 29, 1947, and June 2, 1947, he advised that he met Mildred Price during his association with the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York City and through her met her sister, Mary Price. He said he met the latter socially two or three times in Washington between 1940 and 1944. He denied knowingly disclosing confidential information to anyone. (65-56402-2583)

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Joseph B. Gregg

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Investigation conducted prior to November, 1945, the results of which were distributed to other Government agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F. B. I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that Joseph Gregg had previously made arrangements with Jacob Golos to obtain all information possible in his official capacity with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C. From the early part of 1942 until late 1944, Gregg turned over to Bentley information he had obtained from reports of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communist and Russian activities in Latin America. Similar information, she stated, was obtained from reports submitted by Military Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She said that Gregg continued his employment with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and continued to furnish information until about December, 1944. She advised that Gregg was a dues paying Communist Party member and on her visits to Washington, she collected Communist Party dues from him.
(65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On November 28, 1945, Joseph Gregg was observed in the company of Fedor Garanin, then a Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., at the Ambassador Theater in Washington, D. C. (65-56402-234) 171

Joseph Gregg in November, 1945, was employed with the Office of Inter-American Affairs where his co-worker and associate of long standing was Robert T. Miller, III, also a subject of this investigation.
(65-56402-811)

On December 6, 1945, Joseph Gregg was observed in the company of Peter Rhodes in Washington, D. C. (65-56402-269)

On April 6, 1946, Joseph Gregg was in contact with Maurice Halperin, also a subject of this investigation. (Technical Surveillance on Joseph Gregg) (65-56402-1009)

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On June 18, 1946, and June 29, 1946, Joseph Gregg was again in contact with Maurice Halperin. (Technical Surveillance on Joseph Gregg) (65-56402-1447) *WU*

On June 20, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed in the company of Robert T. Miller, III. (65-56402-1359)

On April 15 and 16, 1947, Joseph E. Gregg was interviewed by I... Agents. He advised that he did not know Jacob Golos and failed to identify him from the photograph displayed to him by the interviewing Agents. He stated that he had been a member of the International Brigade in Spain during 1937 and 1938 but that he had severed all relations with the Brigade after he returned to the United States in December, 1938. He advised that he was acquainted with Peter Rhodes and admitted being friendly with Maurice Halperin, formerly of OSS, and denied knowing Elizabeth Bentley and could not recall anyone or having met anyone answering her description. (65-56402-2339)

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Maurice Halperin

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the
Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government
Agencies

Hatch Act Investigation (From December 3, 1941 to March 14, 1942)

In December, 1941 Maurice Halperin was employed as a Social Science Analyst, Office of Coordinator of Information. On December 3, 1941, the FBI began a Hatch Act investigation (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, superseded by Public Law No. 644, 77th Congress) of Maurice Halperin based upon the allegation that he had been referred to by several persons as possessing Communist leanings.

This investigation reflected that Halperin received a check dated March 13, 1940 for approximately \$430 drawn on the Bank of Foreign Trade, USSR, Moscow, which he claimed to have received as a result of cashing a bond of the Russian government, that he contributed articles to "New Masses"; that he had been refused entry in 1935 at the Port of Havana, Cuba where he went in 1935 with a group of persons, some of whom were alleged to be Communists, to make observations on labor and social conditions; that he was dismissed from his employment at the University of Oklahoma in 1941 because of pro-Communist activities; and that it was reported that Halperin had Communist sympathies and tendencies during his employment at the University of Oklahoma. Halperin was interviewed in connection with this investigation by an Agent of the FBI on February 12, 1942, under oath and denied membership in the Communist Party or any comparable organization. (65-14303-15 & 21)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that she became acquainted with Maurice Halperin during the latter part of 1942, arrangements for this meeting having been made by Jacob Golos. She said that Halperin was at one time a Professor at the University of Oklahoma and because of some trouble at the University he came to Washington, D. C. with a former colleague named Willard Park. Bentley advised that both these individuals had indicated to Bruce Anton, editor of the "New Masses," that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East; that while in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member and that upon his arrival in Washington, D. C. he was employed by the Office of Strategic Services in the Latin American Division of the Research and Analysis Branch. She said her first meeting with Halperin took place in Washington, D. C. at the residence of Willard Park. Subsequently, she met Halperin and Park in Washington, D. C. at the home of Mary Price. On this visit Bentley

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made arrangements with Halperin and Park to be supplied with certain information to which they had access. She stated that Halperin delivered mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by the Office of Strategic Services on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access, and that Golos had attached considerable importance to Halperin's contributions. She stated that Halperin, on occasions, visited in New York City and dined with both Golos and herself, and that Halperin continued to furnish information to her until about December, 1944, at which time he was still employed at OSS. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On January 6, 1946, Maurice Halperin was in contact with Joseph B. Gregg at his home. (Technical Surveillance) (65-56402-466) (S) (u)

On February 9, 1946, Halperin and his wife arranged to visit the residence of Robert F. Miller. (Technical Surveillance) (65-56402-674) (S) (u)

On May 18, 1946, Joseph Gregg was in contact with Maurice Halperin. (Technical Surveillance) (65-56402-1364) (S) (u)

When interviewed by FBI Agents on May 29, 1947, Halperin advised that he "may have met" Bruce Hinton, editor of "New Masses," and that he knew Robert F. Miller, Joseph Gregg, and Willard Park, all subjects of this investigation. He denied knowing Jacob Golos, Bentley, Mary Price, Harry Dexter White, Frank Coe, or the Silvermasters, and failed to identify photographs of Golos or Bentley. He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. (65-56402-2583)

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Julius Joseph Joseph

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the
Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F. B. I.
prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that in July or August, 1942, she was requested by Jacob Golos to go to Washington, D. C., and make contact with Julius Joseph Joseph, who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board. From conversations with Golos, Bentley advised that she understood Joseph had come to New York some time previously and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters. She stated that apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized the potentialities of Joseph and informed Golos of his identity. She said she met Joseph at his home in Washington, D. C., and obtained a large amount of information which Joseph had been collecting for the previous two months. The information concerned labor relations and other matters in the labor field. Bentley stated that she continued to contact him at intervals.

She said that in 1943 Joseph was drafted into the United States Army and shortly after his induction, he was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services in the Japanese Division and he subsequently furnished some information on general activities of the OSS, particularly as they related to the Russian Division. Bentley's association with Joseph continued until December, 1944. She advised that both Joseph and his wife, Bela, were dues paying members of the Communist Party and on occasion she collected their Party dues from them. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

During the major portion of this investigation, Joseph has been out of the United States, except for brief visits in July and August, 1946, and January, 1947.

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On July 17, 1946, Joseph was observed entering the law office of Allan Rosenberg. It has been reliably reported that he is an acquaintance of Maurice Halperin.

(65-56402-1473)

On November 17, 1947, Joseph was interviewed by F.B.I. agents. He failed to identify photographs of Bentley and Jacob Golos and denied knowing them. He refused to state whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. He admitted acquaintance with Maurice Halperin and Allan Rosenberg, but denied ever having furnished information from Government files to any unauthorized individuals.

(65-56402-2998)

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by S.F.H.*

Duncan Chaplin Lee

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley stated that in 1942, Mary Price (a subject of this investigation) mentioned to Jacob Golos that Duncan C. Lee was going to Washington, D. C. with Major William Donovan in the Office of Strategic Services; that Golos was interested in Lee and requested Mary Price to handle him; and that thereafter, Golos ordered Bentley to handle Lee directly. Consequently, she contacted Lee at his residence in the latter part of 1942. Bentley said she saw him at rather frequent intervals until approximately June, 1943, at which time he left the country on an OSS mission. Upon his return that Fall, she resumed her contacts with him. She stated that Lee furnished Office of Strategic Services information of a varied nature, and always orally. This information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by the Office of Strategic Services, its activities with request to uncovering Russian activities, and the location of OSS personnel in foreign countries. She advised that the information furnished by Lee was on a quality rather than on a quantity basis. In addition to meetings in Washington, Bentley said she met Lee on several occasions in New York City. At frequent intervals Lee would contact her at her residence in New York City and they would arrange to see each other at some restaurant in New York. She advised that Lee occasionally came to New York to visit Mary Price and it was on these occasions he would contact Bentley. u (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On December 7, 1945, Duncan Lee and his wife were observed to be guests at the Donald Wheeler residence. (Physical Surveillance) 65-56402-269)

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On August 26, 1946, Mary Price was in contact with Isobel Lee, the wife of Duncan Lee. (Technical Surveillance) (65-56402-1673)

On May 29, 1947, when Duncan Lee was interviewed by FBI Agents, he identified a photograph of Bentley. He recalled that he met her at the apartment of Mary Price, probably during the latter part of 1942. He stated that he may have discussed his work with Bentley but that Bentley did not appear overly curious about it and that she did not ask him for any records or specific information. He indicated that the last time he saw Bentley was either late 1944 or early 1945 and could not recall whether the last meeting with her was in Washington or New York. He stated that whenever Bentley came to town she usually called him. He denied ever having met her on the street. He indicated he first met Mary Price in 1941. Lee denied ever having furnished Bentley, Mary Price or any unauthorized individuals any confidential information concerning OSS. (65-56402-2530)

On June 11, 1947, and June 30, 1947, Mary Price was again in contact with Duncan Lee in Washington, D. C. (Technical Surveillance on Duncan Lee) (65-56402-2580)

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ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER III

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

Internal Security - Hatch Act (From _____ at 1944 to November 1945)

On August 8, 1944 the FBI began an internal security - Hatch Act investigation of Robert Talbott Miller III, an employee of the Near East Division of the State Department, based on the allegation that he was a Communist. The investigation continued until November, 1945, when Miss Bentley's allegations were received by the FBI which included Miller. Thereafter, he was investigated as a suspected Soviet espionage agent.

The above investigation reflected that Miller resided in Russia from September, 1934 to June, 1937, and while there married Jenny Levy, an American of Polish descent; that his associates and acquaintances were persons of pro-Communist or pro-Russian sympathies, persons active in Communist front organizations, and some who were suspected of being engaged in Soviet espionage activities. (101-6611)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that in April or May, 1941, Jacob Golos introduced her to Robert Miller who operated the Latin American news service, "Hemisphere." Bentley advised that while in Moscow as a newspaper correspondent Miller married a Russian girl named Jenny Levy who worked on the Moscow Daily News and apparently he became indoctrinated with Communistic philosophy; that sometime after his return to the United States, he obtained employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and moved to Washington, D. C.; that she contacted him in Washington and obtained pamphlets and other information which he had obtained through his official connections; and that Miller told her that in his capacity he had an opportunity to see reports written by the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Military Intelligence Service, the Office of Strategic Services, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning Latin American matters. She said during her initial contacts with Miller in Washington he would hand her a typewritten summary of some of the information appearing in these files. She advised that the material always concerned Communist or Russian activities in Latin America. She stated Miller's association with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs ceased about November, 1943. She said she saw Miller in December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department but did not furnish her with any information from the files of the State Department. (65-56402-220)

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Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On December 8, 1945, Miller and his wife were observed to be guests at the residence of Maurice Halperin. (65-56402-269)

On March 12, 1946, Joseph Gregg and Robert Miller were observed in contact with one another. (65-56402-811)

On April 2, 1946, Helen Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was in contact with Robert Miller. (Technical Surveillance on Silvermaster) (65-56402-1009)

On April 5, 1946, the Silvermasters, William Ullmann and Maurice Halperin and his wife, among others, were observed to be guests at the Miller residence. (Physical Surveillance) (65-56402-1009)

On April 10, 1946, Victor Perlo and Joseph Gregg were known to have been in contact with Robert Miller. (Technical Surveillance) (65-56402-1009)

On June 19, 1946, Robert Miller was again observed in contact with the Silvermasters and with William Ullmann. (65-56402-1147)

From observation it was determined that among guests at the home of Robert Miller on November 19, 1946, were the Silvermasters and William Ullmann. (Physical surveillance) (65-56402-1938)

On March 13, 1947, Miller was observed in the company of Gregory Silvermaster at the Mayflower Hotel. (Physical Surveillance) (65-56402-2379)

On April 6, 1947, the Silvermasters and William Ullmann, among others, were again observed to be guests at the Miller residence. (Physical surveillance) (65-56402-2477)

On April 15, 1947, Robert Miller was interviewed by FBI Agents. He advised that he had been employed by the Spanish Loyalist Government News Service in 1937 and 1938. He admitted being aware that Joseph Gregg, one of his associates, was with the Spanish Loyalist Forces in Spain. He denied ever having met Jacob Golos or having been introduced by Golos to Bentley and described as ridiculous the allegation that he had been a Soviet political agent. He admitted that he and his wife knew Bentley in New York City and that she subsequently came to visit them in Washington. He denied furnishing Bentley prepared reports of any information on Communist or Russian activities in South America. He admitted, however, that he may have discussed confidential matters u

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with her generally and in a casual sort of way. He denied being a member of the Communist Party. He admitted acquaintanceship with the following individuals: Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Silvermaster, William Ludwig Hillmann, Joseph B. Gregg, Maurice Halperin, Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White, and Victor Perlo, all subjects of this investigation. He insisted he had no knowledge of any Communist sympathizers on the part of any of these individuals. (65-56402-2349)

On April 21, 1947, Miller was reinterviewed by FBI Agents. He furnished no additional specific information but admitted that he had been pro-Soviet ever since his trip to Russia in the middle 1930's. He added, however, that he had harbored no anti-American sympathies and would do anything in his power to assist the United States in the event of a war between the United States and the Soviet Union. (65-56402-2601)

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Willard Zerbe Park

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

Office for Emergency Management - Employee Investigation (From July, 1942, to September, 1942)

On July 3, 1942, an investigation of Willard Z. Park was instituted under the classification "Office for Emergency Management - Employee Investigation" pursuant to a request made by the Office for Emergency Management. This investigation was based on the allegations that Park's name appeared on the membership list of the American League for Peace and Democracy and that he was reported as a member of the Executive Committee of the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights. (77-25035-1)

The investigation disclosed that Park's name appeared on the 1940 rolls of the American League for Peace and Democracy in Chicago, Illinois, and that the employee was considered to be loyal and patriotic. (77-25035)

Hatch Act Investigation (From June 18, 1943, to June 26, 1943) u

A Hatch Act investigation under Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, was instituted by the FBI on June 18, 1943. This investigation was based upon Park's alleged affiliation with the American Peace Mobilization, the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the American League for Peace and Democracy. The investigation included only an interview with Park who was then Assistant Chief, Economic Analysis Section, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In a statement made under oath Park denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, the American Peace Mobilization, the American League for Peace and Democracy, or the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He said that he probably received literature from all of those organizations, none of which was solicited by him, and that the literature was disposed of by placing it in a wastepaper basket. (77-25035-24)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley stated that Maurice Halperin, a former professor at Oklahoma University, and Willard Z. Park, also a professor at Oklahoma University, had moved to Washington, D. C., and became acquainted with her during the latter part of 1942. Bentley related that these two individuals had indicated to u

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Richard Bransten, a prominent Communist Party member, that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East. This information she related, was transmitted by Bransten to Golos. Bentley, on instructions from Golos, contacted Halperin and Park. She said that Golos, during the latter part of 1942, made a visit to Washington, D. C., and personally met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and on that occasion made arrangements with them to supply information to which they had access in the course of their governmental duties. Subsequent to this meeting, according to Bentley, information was made available by Halperin and Park to Mary Price and it was then transmitted by Bentley to Golos. She stated that Park was only able to supply rather inconsequential data which he had obtained from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. However, Halperin supplied information of considerable value which he obtained from the Office of Strategic Services and the State Department. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On September 29, 1945, Park and his family arrived in New York City, registered at the Prince George Hotel and had dinner with Louise Bransten at that hotel. (65-56402-249)

Park was interviewed by FBI Agents on July 15, 1947, and denied furnishing information from United States Government files to unauthorized persons. He stated that he met Maurice Halperin while both were professors at Oklahoma University. He denied knowing Bentley and failed to identify her photograph or that of Jacob Golos. He admitted knowing Louise Bransten as she is his wife's cousin. He stated that he knew Robert Talbott Miller, III, inasmuch as Miller was his former superior at the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. (65-56402-2690)

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Mary Wolfe Price

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the
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No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F. B. I.
prior to November, 1945. (u)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley said that Golos advised her that he was acquainted with Mary Price, who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman, and that she had agreed to furnish him with all the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing. She said a meeting was arranged by Golos with her in New York City. Arrangements were then made for Mary Price to forward information to her through an intermediary. Arrangements were also made for future meetings every two weeks alternating between Washington and New York City. Maurice Halperin began to supply Jacob Golos with information by giving it to Mary Price and after Mary Price became ill, this information was furnished directly to Bentley. Bentley said she became acquainted with Duncan Lee through Mary Price. She stated it was at Mary Price's apartment in New York that she habitually met members of the Perlo group, previously mentioned herein; that in June, 1944, Earl Browder informed her that he desired to meet some of the people whom she had been contacting and Browder was introduced to Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at Mary Price's apartment in New York. This, she said, was the first meeting between Mary Price and Earl Browder. (65-56402-220) (u)

According to Bentley, Helen Tenney, who was also an employee of OSS, who supplied Golos with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment located at 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (u)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

Investigation reflects that Mary Price actually lived at 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The United States Post Office records show a change of address on February 28, 1944, to 207 West 11th Street, New York City. The tenant at the time of this notice was Helen Tenney. (65-56402-219) (u)

When Mary Price was interviewed by FBI Agents on April 17, 1947, she denied knowing Maurice Halperin, Willard Park, William Remington, Bernard Badmont, Victor Perlo, Solomon Lischinsky, George Perazich, Harold Glasser, Allan Rosenberg, Donald Wheeler, Harry Magdoff, Charles Kramer, or Joseph Gregg. She indicated that she had met Duncan Lee through her sister, Mildred Price, and saw him on numerous occasions in New York City. She admitted that she recalled Elisabeth Bentley whom she may possibly have met in New York City and recalled seeing her in Washington on a few occasions. She denied that she had ever met Earl Browder. (65-56402-2149) (u)

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On June 11, 1947, Mary Price was in contact with [redacted] Washington, D. C., and she recontacted him on June 13, 1947. At that time she arranged to meet him. (Technical Surveillance on Duncan Lee) (65-56402-2850) & u

On June 30, 1947, Mary Price again contacted Duncan Lee, and arranged to meet him at Parshy's Restaurant, 19th and K Streets, Washington, D. C. (Technical Surveillance on Lee) (65-56402-2850) & u

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By S/H

Bernard Sidney Redmont

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies (U)

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945 (U)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that Bernard Redmont was recruited by William Walter Remington sometime in 1943. Bentley informed Golos of the possibility of Redmont's assistance and Golos instructed Bentley to obtain Remington's assistance in getting the cooperation of Redmont. She said that Redmont subsequently met Golos in New York City. Thereafter, she met Redmont in Washington, D. C., from sometime in the Spring of 1943 until August, 1943, when he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. She advised that the information supplied by Redmont principally concerned information from cable intercepts concerning Latin America which would normally pass through the Press Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs where he was employed. (65-56402-220) (U)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On January 9, 1946, Remington and Bernard Redmont were observed to attend a meeting of the American Veterans Committee in Washington, D. C. (Physical surveillance on Remington) (65-56402-466) (U)

On April 15, 1947, William Walter Remington was interviewed by Agents of the FBI. He advised that during Bentley's contacts with him he was questioned as to his knowledge of South America. He advised her that a friend of his, Bernard Redmont, could furnish such information. Subsequently, he said he introduced Redmont to Bentley or at least arranged for such an introduction. He could not recall the details. To the best of his recollection, Redmont continued to see Bentley for some time after he, Remington, had stopped seeing her, until at least Redmont's entry into the Marine Corps in August, 1943. He said he remembered this because Redmont would talk to him casually and would mention that he had seen Bentley and that Bentley had sent regards to him. (U)

Redmont was not interviewed until August 25, 1948, as he has been in Buenos Aires since April, 1946. When interviewed Redmont identified the photograph of Bentley as one "Elen Johnson" whom he met in Washington, D. C. He recalled "Johnson" (Bentley) as a reporter for PM newspaper, but did not recall Jacob Golos. He denied any discussion with "Johnson" that information furnished her by him was going to the Communist Party or any foreign nation and stated the information given "Johnson" by him was available to any reporter. He admitted acquaintanceship with William Remington but did not recall meeting "Johnson" through Remington or discussing her with him. He denied membership in the Communist Party. (U)

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William Walter Remington

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945

Hatch Act Investigation (From March 11 to 31, 1942)

On March 11, 1942, the FBI began a Hatch Act investigation (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, superseded by Public Law No. 644, 77th Congress) of William Walter Remington, who was employed as Associate Industrial Economist, Consumer Division, Office for Emergency Management, Office of Price Administration. The investigation was based upon the allegation that Remington and his wife were active in the organization and activities of the American Peace Mobilization, known as the American People's Mobilization, since the German invasion of Russia in June, 1941. It was also reported that Remington's wife, Anna, solicited funds for the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C., in February, 1941. Both he and his wife were reported to have been members of the Washington Cooperative Bookshop. 4

The American Peace Mobilization, later known as the American People's Mobilization, was declared by the Department of Justice on July 24, 1941, to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, which was superseded by Public Law No. 644 of the 77th Congress. 4

The American Youth Congress was declared by the Department of Justice on August 6, 1941, to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, which was superseded by Public Law No. 644 of the 77th Congress. 4

The Washington Cooperative Bookshop Association, also known as the Washington Bookshop, was declared by the Department of Justice on May 5, 1942, to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, which was superseded by Public Law No. 644 of the 77th Congress. 4

When Remington was interviewed at the conclusion of this investigation he stated that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and had attended meetings of that organization. He stated that he was sympathetic with and did research for the American Youth Congress but that he had terminated all affiliations with that organization in the fall of 1939. 4 (101-1185)

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Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that she became acquainted with William Walter Remington sometime in 1942. At this time she had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Remington and Jacob Golos in New York City. She stated that shortly thereafter she contacted Remington, who was employed with the War Production Board in Washington, and contacted him in Washington from 1942 until the early part of 1944, when Remington entered the United States Navy. She said that during this time Remington furnished her with scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly relating to the aircraft production field. This material was copies from reports that came into his hands through official channels. He also advised Bentley verbally concerning matters coming to his attention during the course of his official duties. Bentley stated that Remington was a dues paying Communist Party member, and that on her visits to Washington she would obtain from Remington his regular dues. She said that in 1943 Remington introduced her to Bernard Redmont, who also furnished Bentley with confidential information. U(65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On January 9, 1946, Remington and Bernard Redmont were observed to attend a meeting of the American Veterans Committee in Washington, D. C. (Physical Surveillance on Remington) U(65-56402-466)

William Walter Remington was interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947. He stated that he had been aware that his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Moos, had been active in Communist Party circles for some time and that he believes that she is now a Communist Party member. He said through his mother-in-law he became acquainted with Joseph North, Editor of "New Masses," and he considered North to be a "very dangerous person." He said he usually met North at his mother-in-law's home when he visited her. He stated it was through Joseph North that he met Golos and Bentley in New York City. He admitted meeting Bentley in Washington on numerous occasions, usually on a street corner in the vicinity of Fifth and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, or at the Mollen Art Gallery, or in restaurants or street corners in that vicinity. He stated that he furnished Bentley with certain information about personalities connected with the War Production Board; that he had on occasions slipped scraps of paper to Bentley which he stated contained only the correct spellings of the names of the people about whom he furnished information. He denied furnishing Bentley any information regarding aircraft production or related matters. He was nonspecific regarding dates of his meetings with Bentley and believed they began in 1941 or early 1942 and continued until 1943. He said he had not seen Bentley since he entered the United States Navy. He denied membership U

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in the Communist Party or having paid party dues to Bentley, but he did admit furnishing her with money on various occasions stating that it was for payment of copies of "PM" and for several copies of the "Daily Worker". He stated that these payments were five or ten cents, and that on one occasion he gave her a dollar as repayment of a loan. U

(65-56402-220)

He advised that on one occasion Bentley questioned him as to his knowledge of South American matters. He stated that his friend, Bernard Redmont, could furnish such information and he introduced Redmont or arranged for him to be introduced to Bentley. He advised that Redmont continued seeing Bentley after he stopped seeing her. He knew this because Redmont would talk to him casually and mention that he had seen Bentley and that Bentley had sent regards to him. He never discussed with Redmont any of his contacts with Bentley and did not know what type of information Redmont furnished to her. U

(65-56402-234)

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R. H. A.

CK
Peter Christopher Rhodes

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that in the latter part of 1942 Jacob Golos mentioned that he was acquainted with Peter Christopher Rhodes. Bentley further advised that Golos had received information from Rhodes and was definitely interested in it, but she was unable to inform what type of information Rhodes had given to Golos. She recalls that "Al," subsequently identified as Anatoli Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, was attempting to locate Rhodes on one occasion. She said that Gromov attached some importance to Rhodes but she was never able to determine why Rhodes was regarded as valuable to the Russians. (65-56402-229)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On November 29, 1945, Rhodes was observed in the company of Joseph B. Gregg. (65-56402-234)

On December 3, 4, 5, 1945, Rhodes was observed in the company of Joseph B. Gregg. (65-56402-269)

Peter Christopher Rhodes was interviewed by FBI Agents on June 3, 1947. He related that he spent three weeks in Moscow in 1940 but that he did not meet any officials of the Russian government. He said that all of his time in Moscow was spent at the United Press office and with United Press officials. He was shown photographs of Jacob Golos and Anatoli Gromov and denied ever meeting or knowing these individuals. Concerning Joseph Gregg, Rhodes advised that his wife and Joseph Gregg's wife had met in Paris, France, where they were both active in Spanish relief refugee activities. He said he did not meet Gregg, however, until sometime in 1941 when they were both in Washington, D. C. (65-56402-2833)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

C.W.

Cards typed
By JGH

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Ruth Rifkin

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the results of which were distributed to other government agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that in 1945 Ruth Rifkin furnished information to Helen Tenney which Tenney turned over to her. She stated that on one or two occasions Rifkin also furnished information directly to her. At that time Rifkin was employed at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the information furnished by her consisted of brief digests of what happened at various conferences at UNRRA. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

Investigation has failed to develop any information which can be considered pertinent to this investigation. No information has been developed to the effect that she has been in contact with any of the subjects of this investigation. (65-56402-1427)

On May 29, 1947, Ruth Rifkin was interviewed by FBI Agents. She denied knowing Bentley and failed to identify a photograph of her, but admitted knowing Helen Tenney in New York City. She stated, however, that she had seen Tenney only once since coming to Washington. (65-56402-2530)

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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Harold Edward Sise

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the results of which were distributed to other government agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945. u

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that from the latter part of 1943 until the Spring of 1944 Hazel Sise furnished her with information that was principally gossip he overheard in the Canadian and British Embassies. She stated that she and Jacob Golos first met Sise in New York City. At this time Sise was associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

(65-56402-2382) Sub 122

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Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

OK
Helen B. Tenney

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to other Government Agencies

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945. u

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that sometime in 1942 Gales stated that he had been supplied with certain material to which Helen Tenney had access in the course of her duties with a short wave unit in New York City; that late in 1943, Tenney had obtained employment with the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C., at the suggestion of Gales; that she contacted Tenney in Washington, D. C., and received from her information which she had obtained from the Office of Strategic Services and that she supplied Bentley with written material in the form of OSS reports and memoranda. Prior to Gales' death in November, 1943, she said that Tenney had given this information directly to Gales and it was not until after his death that Tenney supplied the information to Bentley. She stated that Tenney was also able to supply data regarding the activities of OSS personnel in virtually all sections and all countries of the world. In December, 1944, she said Tenney mentioned that she was financially embarrassed and, thereafter, arrangements were made to pay her \$50.00 per month. Tenney was subsequently turned over to Joseph B. Gregg and she continued frequent contact with Gregg supplying material to him in the same manner she had formerly supplied to Bentley. u (65-56402-220)

According to Bentley, Helen Tenney took over Mary Price's apartment located at 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. u (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

Investigation shows that Helen Tenney lived at 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., from February 28, 1944 - at which time she took over this apartment from Mary Price - until she left for New York City on July 22, 1946. (65-56402-219, 1908)

On January 13, 1947, Bentley advised that Helen Tenney was at Payne Whitney Clinic for Mental Patients in New York City and appeared to be recovering from a nervous collapse. (Teletypes from New York to the Bureau dated January 13 and 14, 1947) u (65-56402-1914 & 1928)

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Bentley met Helen Tenney on February 7, 1947, while Tenney was still hospitalized at the Clinic. u (65-58402-2260)

On June 5, 1947, Helen Tenney was interviewed by FBI Agents. She denied knowing Jacob Golos and upon being shown his photograph stated she had no idea as to his identity. She said she thought she knew Bentley. Upon being shown her photograph she said she had not seen this individual for two years and could not recall her name. She stated she met Bentley in New York City sometime prior to the war under circumstances she could not recall and that Bentley visited her in Washington and stayed with her in her apartment on four or five occasions. u (65-58402-2583)

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Miscellaneous Individuals in New York City and Vicinity

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John J. Abt

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Government Agencies.

An internal security investigation of John J. Abt began in May, 1944 and continued through November, 1945. However, no distribution was made of investigative reports prior to November 7, 1945. (100-236194)

Allegations of Bentley

Previous mention has been made herein of the group of individuals engaged in furnishing espionage information meeting in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. Early in 1944 Bentley advised that pursuant to Earl Browder's instructions she went to the apartment of John J. Abt, identified by her as Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Bentley was admitted by Abt to his apartment and was introduced to four individuals, Victor Parlo, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald, all of whom were previously mentioned herein. It was obvious to Bentley that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated together for some time and had been furnishing information to Earl Browder. Prior to this occasion Bentley had not met Abt. She recalled, however, that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had mentioned to her that a person named Abt was active in Washington, D. C., securing information. She recalls that additional meetings between her and various members of this group were held at the apartment of John Abt. In subsequent discussions with Earl Browder, Bentley realized that Browder was well aware of John Abt's activities. u (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

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[REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (C) b1
[REDACTED] (C) b1

From August 13-15, 1946, John Abt was in Washington, D. C. During this period he was in contact with Victor Parlo. It will be recalled that it was John Abt who first introduced Bentley to the group headed by Victor Parlo, from which group Bentley secured voluminous confidential information. (S) u

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John Abt was interviewed by FBI Agents on August 1, 1947. He was asked about the meetings held in his apartment in the part of 1944 when Perlo, Kramer, Magdoff, Fitzgerald, and others were allegedly in attendance. He did not recall such meetings but stated that the address given was his residence. He admitted knowing Harold Ware, advising that inasmuch as this individual was his wife's former husband he had no objection in answering this question in the affirmative, but denied belonging to any group which Ware also belonged to in Washington, D. C.

(65-56402-2800)

Karl Browder was interviewed on August 27, 1947, and when questioned concerning John Abt admitted knowing John Abt as an attorney for the 'amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and stated that he had met Abt socially but denied that he had ever arranged a meeting for any individuals in Abt's apartment in New York City. u

(65-56402-2804)

Whittaker Chambers, who was active in Communist affairs from 1924 to 1937 and who from 1933 to 1937 acted as liaison and courier between the known Soviet espionage agent Alexander Stevens (also known as J. Peters) in New York City and a Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C., has furnished considerable information concerning the implication of John J. Abt in the Communist government underground during the 1930's. u

(100-25824-36)

Chambers advised that Abt married Jessica Smith, Harold Ware's widow, who was employed as a secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among the individuals associated in this underground group with John Abt were Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Sol Adler and Alger Hiss, all of whom have been mentioned hereinbefore in some detail. Chambers stated that after the death of Harold Ware in 1935, John Abt succeeded him as leader of this group. u

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Abraham Brothman

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945. u

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that in May, 1940, Golos introduced her to A. Brothman, an engineer for the Republic Steel Company, New York City. Bentley met Brothman at least ten times through the Fall of 1940, during which time he furnished her original blue prints from which copies were made and delivered to Golos. The originals were to be returned to Brothman at a later date. Bentley learned that these blue prints were of commercial kettles, which she understood to be some type of commercial vat. u (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On May 29, 1947, Brothman was interviewed by Agents of the FBI. He stated that he had furnished blue prints to a number of individuals as it was commercial practice in the engineering field to submit blue prints to individuals who might be in a position to obtain contracts. He identified Jacob Golos and Bentley. He recalled Golos, stating that he had contacts with the Russian Government and could procure contracts for Brothman. He said that blue prints belonging to him were turned over to Golos for the purpose of obtaining these contracts; that Bentley subsequently contacted him at his office as a representative of Golos; and that he often met Golos and Bentley in midtown restaurants. He stated that these blue prints were of vats, filters, and machinery used in the manufacture of chemicals, but denied that he had ever furnished any blue prints pertaining to the war effort or of a secret nature. He said he had submitted various contracts to the Antorg Trading Corporation and the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission but had never been awarded a contract. u (65-56402-2583)

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Louis Budenz

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1948.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1948. U

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that approximately six months before the death of Golos, in November, 1948, he requested her to begin seeing Louis Budenz, former Editor of the "Daily Worker." She stated that she had known Budenz prior to that time, but had never met him, and that she knew he and Golos were rather well acquainted. Bentley stated that Golos took her to Budenz, indicating to the latter that he and Bentley were associated, and at that time it was informally arranged that Budenz would supply information to Bentley in the manner he had formerly supplied information to Golos. Occasionally thereafter, according to Bentley, Budenz would telephone Golos indicating that he had some information for him, at which time Bentley would then see Budenz. Bentley said that after Golos' death Budenz occasionally telephoned her directly and that she would see him. U

With respect to the type of information which was supplied by Budenz, Bentley recollected that it was all furnished orally by him. She recalled that Budenz secured a good deal of information from Louis Adamie, the author. U

Bentley stated that she did not know if Adamie was actually in Government service "at this time" but that Adamie obviously was well informed on OSS (Office of Strategic Services) Activities in Yugoslavia. She recalled that a good deal of the information supplied by Budenz originated with Adamie and concerned internal troubles in Yugoslavia, as well as OSS activities in that country. She stated that, in addition, Budenz was able to learn from Adamie about the activities of various Yugoslavian groups in the United States and that he passed on such information to her. Bentley recalled also that Budenz originally was able to supply basic information concerning certain U. S. Government officials or employees who might be sent to Europe, particularly Yugoslavia and Turkey. She further advised that the contributions made by Budenz were not regarded by Golos as particularly significant and it was her impression that Golos felt Budenz could have been much more useful and productive than he actually was. Bentley recalled that her last meeting with Budenz occurred some time in 1944 as she had been told by Jack, her Russian contact at that time, to drop Budenz. Bentley stated that she had never met or had any contact with Louis Adamie, who, so far as she knew, was not a Communist. (65-56402-220) U

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Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

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In December of 1945 Louis Budenz was interviewed by Agents of the FBI. When this subject matter, as outlined above, was initially mentioned, Budenz furnished little information of value, although he did state that to the best of his recollection, he, Budenz, initiated the original contact with Golos in New York City, at which time Budenz had been affiliated with the Chicago Communist "Midwest Record." He stated that, to the best of his recollection at the time, he travelled to New York City to obtain advertising for his newspaper since it was in financial arrears, at which time some one suggested to him that he might obtain advertising from Jacob Golos, who, Budenz believed, was affiliated with World Tourists. Budenz stated further at the time of this interview that he had contacted Golos; that he had received advertising commitments for his paper from Golos; and that as far as he could recall, he had seen Golos between six and twelve times from the time of his initial contact until the latter part of 1943. u

Budenz was again interviewed in December, 1945, by Agents of the FBI, at which time he stated that since his previous interview he had given much thought to the earlier discussions and that he had additional information to offer. He related that he recalled having met and having been acquainted with Golos for a much longer period of time than he had previously stated. He advised that, to the best of his recollection, he had known Golos since 1925 and possibly even since 1922. Budenz stated that in addition to knowing Golos, he also knew Bentley, but that he knew her by the name of "Helen Johns." Immediately thereafter he stated that even though Bentley utilized the name of "Helen Johns" in her association with him, he knew at the same time that her name was actually Elizabeth Bentley. u

Budenz advised that he and Jacob Golos occasionally discussed Louis Adamic and the latter's attitude at that time concerning a Federated Yugoslavia. He stated that he, Budenz, would make reports on what people such as Adamic said concerning problems such as the Yugoslavian one; that these reports would be made to Earl Browder or Al Landy, of the Communist Party, as a regular thing; and that he might also have furnished them to Golos but he didn't recall. u

Inasmuch as Adamic's attitude at that time concerning a Federated Yugoslavia was in conflict with the policies expressed by the Soviet Union concerning the Slavic peoples, and in view of Budenz' very friendly relationship with Adamic, the following question was put to Budenz: "Would Golos try to get you to bring pressure to bear upon Adamic in order that he might change his policy regarding a Federated Yugoslavia", whereupon Budenz replied that Golos, Browder and Landy all tried to get Budenz to have Adamic change his policy. (It may be considered noteworthy that subsequently Adamic did substantially alter his expressions on the question of a Federated Yugoslavia, and altered them in such a fashion as to bring his ideas in line with those expressed by Soviet officials.) u

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L. G. H.*

~~SECRET~~ Continuing, Budenz expressed the conviction that ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ "between the Soviets and interested groups in the United States."

Getting back to the subject of Helen Johns, alias Bentley, Budenz advised that Golos told him that he, Golos, had heart trouble; that accordingly he wanted Budenz to furnish any information he received in the future concerning such matters as the foregoing to Helen Johns (Bentley) inasmuch as she was trustworthy and because she would in turn make the information available to Golos. At this point in discussing Helen Johns, Budenz inferred that she was a behind-the-scenes operator since he would see her occasionally in the building occupied by Communist Party headquarters at which time she would obviously indicate to Budenz that she did not want him to recognize her while in the building. u

In recalling the peculiar nature of the activities engaged in by both Golos and Johns, Budenz stated that he got the distinct impression that both Golos and Johns were working for the Control Commission, and that Golos was actually a member of that Commission (which entity Budenz described as being one which is supposed to regulate the conduct of Communist Party members.) Budenz stated that from their activities he got the impression that they may have been engaged in some defensive measures for protective purposes with respect to certain of the activities in which some of the Communist Party members were engaged.

Following the interview with Louis Budenz by Agents of this Bureau, Bentley was again interviewed on December 17, 1945. On the occasion of this interview she was asked whether she had used any name other than that of "Helen" with any of her earlier contacts with Golos. After some recollection on her part, she recalled that she used the name of "Helen Johns" in contacting Louis Budenz and Robert T. Miller, III. In connection with her using this name with Budenz, she remarked that she also recalled Budenz had somewhat of a poor memory and that when she did call him on the telephone and inform him that "Helen" was calling, it was difficult for him to identify her. She stated that in view of the fact that Budenz apparently knew Golos as John, she would identify herself to Budenz as "Helen Johns" and she indicated that by identifying herself in this manner, Budenz had no difficulty in identifying her when she telephoned him. (65-56402-249,7)

Ray Elson

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945. u

Allegations of Bentley

Another individual that Bentley named in connection with Soviet espionage activities was Mrs. Ray Elson, described by Bentley as follows: u

Elson was employed for a considerable period of time by the Civil Rights Committee in New York City, reportedly a Communist front organization. She was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party and had been active in Communist circles for the past ten years. Ray Elson was named by Bentley's superiors as the individual selected to replace her in her position at the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and had been instructed to look to Bentley for guidance in grooming herself for this position. It was agreed that Bentley would remain with this corporation until Elson had sufficiently familiarized herself with its activities. Elson actually became employed with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation in March, 1945, assuming the position held by Bentley. Elson subsequently arranged meetings for Bentley with their respective Russian intermediaries. On September 17, 1945, Elson arranged a meeting with the individual known only to Bentley as "Al." (Anatoli B. Gromov) u (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On November 23, 1945, Elson was in contact with Bentley. At this conference Elson indicated that she had not seen her Russian contact since some time before November 9, 1945, and had no present plans to meet him. u (65-56402-292, p.30)

Ray Elson was interviewed by F.B.I. Agents on June 2, 1947. She advised that she had been employed by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. She verified Bentley's account of her first contacts with her but failed to recall details of the arrangements by which she originally obtained her employment with this concern. She felt that she had been recommended for this position because of her Communist Party affiliations which had existed for ten years. She described her Communist Party activities as "rank and file" and denied doing courier work for the Party. She stated that her work at the United States Service and Shipping Corporation u

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was primarily keeping abreast with changing commercial trends in Russia and the United States regarding the shipping of packages to Russia. 2/

She said that when the individual known to her and Bentley only as "Jack" ceased contacting her she was contacted by no one else under like circumstances, and denied that she had ever arranged meetings for Bentley or any other individuals. She refused to identify photographs of Jacob Golan or Gromov, U(65-66402-2883)

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John Hazard Reynolds

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Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the results of which were distributed to other Government agencies.
Investigation of "World Tourists, Inc.; U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation; John H. Reynolds; et al; Registration Act; Espionage - R."

From June, 1941, to June, 1946, the FBI conducted an investigation into the affairs and activities of "World Tourists, Inc.; U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation; John H. Reynolds; et al." for the purpose of determining if World Tourists or the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation had violated the requirements of the Registration Act or were engaged in Soviet espionage activities. The investigation disclosed that John Hazard Reynolds was President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that Jacob H. Golos and World Tourists, Inc. were acting as principal agents for the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. It further disclosed that World Tourists, Inc. was reportedly set up in 1927 by the Communist Party as an agency of Intourists, Moscow and that Jacob Golos, one of the original organizers, was a known contact of Gail Ovakian, a known CCNY agent. The investigation also disclosed that Golos was reportedly engaged in Soviet espionage activities and that one of his close contacts was Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. (61-6328-10, 12)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that John Hazard Reynolds had numerous conferences with Jacob Golos, and through a close association with Reynolds Bentley learned to know him and his background very well. She furnished the following information concerning him: u

Reynolds became associated with the Chase National Bank in 1934. This bank sent him to Russia to make a report on financial conditions in that country. While there he met prominent individuals. On his return he was apparently unemployed until early in January, 1941, when he interested himself in the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. u

It was determined by Bentley that Reynolds was a good friend of Leont U. Harris, a prominent Communist Party functionary in New York City, and that his acquaintanceship with Harris began in early boyhood. In the early part of 1941 Golos desired to form the United States Service and Shipping Corporation as a cover firm for Soviet espionage and conferred with Earl Browder in order to find a suitable individual to act as a front for this corporation. Reynolds was chosen by Browder for this position. Bentley met John Reynolds for the first time in the office of Jacob Golos. Upon instructions of Golos in the early part of 1941 she began to see Reynolds at his home on frequent occasions to arrange for the formation of this concern. Activities of this concern commenced in the early part of 1941, and Reynolds took a fairly active interest in its affairs. Capital for this corporation had been obtained from both Earl Browder and John Reynolds. u

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Reynolds contributed, according to Bentley, \$5,000 and Earl Browder \$15,000, on behalf of the Communist Party. u

Reynolds began to spend less and less time in the actual activities of the firm and at the beginning of World War II Reynolds joined the armed forces, and in December, 1942, received a commission as Major in the United States Army. In September, 1945, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and became Executive Officer of the Finance Office, United States Army, New York City. 4

Reynolds maintained for Leah H. Harris various sums of money in his safety deposit box at the Chase National Bank. Bentley had been instructed that in the event Harris should request any money to be placed in this box or should desire a portion of the money contained there returned to him Bentley was to comply with these requests. Until the Spring of 1945, Bentley complied with various requests of Harris in this regard. No independent record of these transactions was maintained. In the Spring of 1945 Harris withdrew all of his funds from this box. The deposits and withdrawals as far as Bentley could recall were from \$2,000 to \$10,000 on various occasions. Harris upon occasions indicated to Bentley that these were Communist Party funds rather than his personal property. Harris was at that time in charge of secret funds of the Communist Party. 3 u

On two occasions "Al" (Anatoli B. Gromov) expressed a desire to meet Reynolds, but was convinced that a meeting with Reynolds at that time was unwise. However, "Al" became insistent and, accordingly, arrangements were made for such a meeting. "Al" by arrangement made through Bentley met Reynolds at the Candler Hotel on Park Avenue, New York City. On this occasion "Al" indicated Reynolds that the \$15,000 originally advanced by Browder when the corporation was formed actually represented Russian funds. A misunderstanding then arose between Reynolds and "Al" and the latter indicated that he had no desire to see Reynolds again although Bentley made several attempts to arrange such a meeting in October and November, 1945. In September, 1945, it was indicated that Reynolds was ceasing his activities in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Bentley was subsequently instructed to buy Reynolds' stock in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that Bentley should attempt to effect this through Earl Browder. It was indicated that Reynolds no longer had any Russian contact of value and that the firm's success depended mainly on someone in the firm having a good Russian contact for the promotion of business. Bentley made arrangements with Earl Browder to meet Reynolds and was instructed to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson to 16 West 12th Street, New York City. This was the home of Frederick V. Field, who was not present at the meeting. Ray Elson indicated that \$500 had been given to her by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock. u (65-56402-220)

On June 2, 1947, John Hazard Reynolds was interviewed by FBI Agents and provided the following information: u

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Reynolds stated he went to Russia in 1936 to analyze commercial trade possibilities. Three years later he decided to form a commercial trade corporation. u

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parcels to individuals in the USSR. He discussed this matter with Theodore Bayer, editor of "Soviet Russia Today," whom he had known for several years, and Bayer suggested that he meet with Jacob Golos, who was then head of World Tourist, Inc. He met Golos through Bayer and Golos encouraged him to form the concern. He advised that Golos never did attempt to dictate company policies to him or to assert any influence with regard to company affairs. It then occurred to him that he might be troubled with interference from American Communists, and he decided to have a clear understanding with Earl Browder, then Chairman of the Communist Party. He saw Browder who offered no objections. 4

During the preliminary negotiations, Reynolds had numerous discussions with Lement U. Harris, whom he had known for many years. When asked if anyone other than himself ever had a financial interest in this concern, he claimed that at all times he was the real owner, although Bentley had five shares of stock registered in his name. When asked if Harris had supplied \$15,000 of the \$20,000 capital, he stated that at no time did Harris invest any money in the concern but had made a \$15,000 personal loan to him, which he claimed he had deposited in a personal bank account and not in the corporate bank account. He indicated that the reason he had requested the loan of Harris was because of the conditions of the contract between the corporation and Intourist and it was necessary that the concern place \$10,000 on deposit with the State Bank of Moscow. He stated that no stock certificates had been issued to Harris and that no escrow of stock had been made for Harris, and no promissory note or evidence of indebtedness had been requested or received by Harris. Reynolds claimed that the sum was a personal advance from Harris rather than funds of the Communist Party. Reynolds admitted that he may have had some suspicion as to the origin of the money but never felt bound to investigate it. He indicated that he knew Earl Browder was cognizant of the loan. 4

Reynolds advised he met Bentley through Golos and that Golos had recommended her to help him in the operation of his company. He admitted that Golos had informed him that he had pleaded guilty to a Federal indictment as not registering as an agent of a foreign principle and had been fined in the United States court. He said as far as he knew, Golos was occupied exclusively with World Tourist, Inc., and had no reasons to believe that Golos was engaged in any activities detrimental to the United States. 4

With reference to his relations with Harris, Reynolds admitted that on several occasions he had accepted envelopes from Harris, apparently containing money as Harris knew that he had a safe in his office, and from time to time asked him to keep such valuables in his custody. He conceded that on a few occasions he may have accommodated Harris along similar lines by placing such envelopes in his safety deposit box at the 5th Avenue Office of the Chase National Bank. He denied that he had ever given instructions to anyone after his entry into the United States Army that Harris should be similarly accommodated. 4

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He said that in the latter part of 1945 Harris inquired of him as to the possibility of his loan being repaid, and he informed Harris that the company had been losing money steadily since its formation and that he could not repay him at that time, but some months later business improved greatly and he began making payments to Harris. He said he gave Harris \$5,000 in cash on one occasion; that he neither received or requested a receipt from Harris as he did not feel it necessary inasmuch as Harris had no security or evidence of the loan. As profits kept increasing, he directed Bentley to pay over certain sums to Harris probably in amounts of \$500 to \$1,000. Reynolds said Bentley was fully aware of his owing Harris \$15,000. He could not recall the exact language he had used in the repayment of the various sums but it was certainly understood that the money was for Harris and not Browder or anyone else. He said his present indebtedness to Harris amounted to about \$7,000. Reynolds claimed he had no financial dealings whatsoever with Earl Browder and never directed Bentley or anyone else to pay or lend any money to Browder or anyone else in his behalf. u

Reynolds stated that he conferred with Browder, Bentley and Ray Elson in the Spring of 1945. Ray Elson at that time was employed by his concern. He had asked that this conference be arranged by Bentley so that he might discuss with Browder and secure his opinion on the matter of obtaining a renewal of his contract with Intourist inasmuch as his original contract was about to expire. He said that Bentley at his instruction had arranged for the use of Frederick V. Field's apartment and for Browder's presence there. It was his recollection that Browder was of no assistance in the matter regarding future possibilities of commercial relations between this country and the USSR. Subsequently there was some discussion about the possibility of Ray Elson purchasing stock in the corporation. Elson indicated that she had considerable sums available from an inheritance. He stated that Ray Elson had been brought into the company by Bentley and that her services were of a routine nature. He had no reason to believe that her employment was used for an ulterior purpose. u

Reynolds recalled meeting an individual in the Spring of 1945, whom he identified as Anatoli B. Gromov, but claimed to have only a hazy recollection that he was a representative of some "foreign relief agency." He denied knowing anything further about the man. u

With reference to Browder, Reynolds admitted Browder had called upon him on one or two occasions after the meeting in Field's apartment and that the visits were at Reynolds' request for the purpose of obtaining Browder's counsel. He asked Browder whether or not he could intercede with Moscow officials to secure either an extension of his contract or a new contract. He stated that on neither this occasion or any other had he given Browder any money for his advice. u

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[Soviet Representatives] (S) u

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[Anatoli B. Gromov,
with alias "Al"] (S) u

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of
Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I.
prior to November, 1945. u

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley has advised that "Al", her Russian contact, was Anatoli B. Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Bentley had previously been advised that two contacts would be available for the transmittal of information, one a Russian with authority sufficient to decide matters of policy with whom Bentley could confer and the other an American individual who in effect was a courier. Arrangements were made for Bentley to meet this highly placed Russian contact shortly after his arrival in the United States. She was advised that this individual was an extremely busy man and might not always be readily available. u

Sometime in November, 1944, final arrangements were made for Bentley and an individual known as "Al" to meet in the Georgetown Pharmacy located on Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C. During the initial interview with "Al", Bentley was informed that he would probably see her from time to time but that it was very difficult for him to leave Washington and if it would be agreeable to her she should take up matters of policy directly with "Jack" her other contact. Bentley stated that she continued to see "Al" at intervals thereafter. Bentley indicated that "Al" from the beginning knew her identity and stated that in Moscow in 1942 he had become aware of the fact that she was working with Goles in the United States and felt that he had known her for a long time. After the first meeting at the Georgetown Pharmacy, she and "Al" then had dinner at Naylor's restaurant at which time they discussed the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. u

"Al" advised Bentley that their meetings must be cautious, that they must especially avoid the vicinity of government buildings as well as the Northwest section in Washington as he stated he was well known in these vicinities. u

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and stated that he would not wish to be seen there. He further pointed out that he was acquainted with government officials as well as Russians and was taking these precautions for Bentley's sake. Arrangements were also made at this time that in the event Bentley was questioned with regard to his identity she was to give a fictitious story which indicated that they were only casual acquaintances and that he was a Czechoslovakian businessman who was working in Washington, D. C. u

In November, 1944, arrangements were made for Bentley to meet "Al" in New York City at the Edison Hotel on Broadway. At that time "Al" informed Bentley that he had received word on November 7, 1944, that the Supreme Presidium of the USSR had awarded Bentley the Order of the Red Star for distinguished services. He stated that this award was partially for services performed and partially for services to be performed in the future. He then advised Bentley of the nature of this honor and of the benefits to the person upon whom this honor had been bestowed. He cautioned her to tell no one about receiving this award with the exception of Earl Browder. u

In December, 1944, in accordance with instructions Bentley met "Al" outside the Best and Company department store on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C. At that time he appeared very perturbed and insisted that Bentley make arrangements to turn over all of her Washington contacts. He stated that the FBI had been prowling around and their interest had come to his attention. Also because of the fact that the FBI was inquiring into the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, he was fearful that they might come to believe that the concern was not strictly legitimate but rather a front for Russian activities. He advised her to secure new living quarters, inasmuch as her contacts knew her residence. z

On June 6 or 8, 1945, Bentley again met "Al" in a small motion picture theater in Washington, D. C., arrangements for this meeting having been previously made through Ray Elson. At this time "Al" informed her that he desired to have her discontinue her associations with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and to take a vacation. He impressed upon her that her position was dangerous and that it might be an excellent idea if she were able to go to Canada or Mexico, indicating that he would arrange to handle the passport and visa problems in those countries. y

Arrangements had previously been made to again meet in about ten days in Washington, D. C. At this subsequent meeting it was indicated to Bentley that it might be well for her to go to Moscow to receive special training after which she might be sent to Latin America or Canada. On this occasion she was advised that she could have a vacation not to exceed two months and after that time to be given an assignment of some nature. Arrangements were made for a subsequent meeting on August 8, 1945. z

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May 1945*

~~SECRET~~ Considerable difficulty was involved in establishing the subsequent meeting but it finally took place at Alexander's on 8th Avenue, New York City, and arrangements were made through Ray Elson. "Al" appeared and matters pertaining to the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were discussed as was the position of John Reynolds with the corporation. It was arranged that they should again meet at Alexander's restaurant in the third week of September, 1945. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

During the third week of September, 1945, the meeting was held as prearranged. Arrangements again were made for a meeting with "Al" approximately one month later.

On October 17, 1945, Bentley again met "Al" at Bickford's Restaurant, 23d Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. This meeting had been arranged through Ray Elson. They discussed the nature of intelligence work and certain of the individuals involved. He also acquiesced to the desire of Bentley to return to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and indicated because of her past activities he would arrange to have immediate compensations allocated to that company. At the conclusion of this meeting "Al" gave Bentley an envelope which contained \$2,000 in bills of \$20 denominations and stated that this money was "with no strings attached." He also stated that this money would serve her in good stead in the event anything happened to the business or she became involved in financial difficulties. She executed a receipt for this money. He then indicated that he would see Bentley at 4:00 p.m. on November 21, 1945, at Bickford's restaurant, 23d Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. He also stated in the event he desired to contact her prior to that date he would telephone the office of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation stating that he was "Mr. Allenburg" and that he desired to send a package to Sweden. Bentley was to inform him that they did not send packages to Sweden which would indicate to him that they were to meet at Bickford's, 23d and 8th Avenue, two hours subsequent to the time he made the call. It was also determined at that time that any future contact with "Al" should be arranged through Ray Elson.

(65-56402-230)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

Reference is made to the allegations of Bentley above, and particularly concerning the meeting at 8:00 p.m. on October 17, 1945, at which time Bentley met "Al" at Bickford's restaurant, 23d Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. At the conclusion of this meeting "Al" gave Bentley an envelope which contained \$2,000 in bills of \$20 denominations.

The \$2,000 above mentioned, which was given to Bentley by Gromov, was voluntarily turned over by Bentley to Agents of the New York Office of the FBI and is retained as an exhibit in this case. (This sum was deposited on November 17, 1945, in a safety deposit box at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 100 Park Avenue, New York City, and is presently being maintained there.) (65-56402-292)

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With respect to the meeting between Bentley and "Al" on October 17, 1945, at 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, previously mentioned, at which Miss Bentley said she received \$2,000 from "Al", it is pointed out that this meeting was not covered by the FBI as he was stated recently by Miss Bentley to the House Un-American Activities Committee. Information concerning this meeting was not made known to the FBI by Miss Bentley until November 7, 1945, when she came to the New York Office of the FBI. It is believed that Miss Bentley has confused this meeting with another meeting that she had with "Al" on November 21, 1945, at 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, the same location, which meeting was covered by Agents of the FBI as described below. (S) u

On November 21, 1945, at approximately 10:30 a.m., Anatoli Gromov was observed in the vicinity of the Eastern Airlines ticket office at the National Airport, Washington, D. C., where he picked up his ticket for Eastern Airlines Flight #32 leaving for New York City at 11:55 a.m. He was observed boarding a plane at 11:55 a.m. which left Washington National Airport for New York City on time. (Memorandum to D.M. Ladd, Assistant Director, dated November 21, 1945, from T. J. Donegan, ASAC, New York Field Office) (Physical surveillance was conducted by T. J. Donegan, ASAC, New York, and Carl E. Heinrich, ASAC, Washington Field Office) (S) u 65-56402-57)

A physical surveillance on November 21, 1945, revealed that Gromov met Bentley on the southeast corner of 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, and they remained together until 3:45 p.m. On the same date Gromov was observed to be driven to LaGuardia Field, New York City, in a Russian Consulate automobile and returned to Washington by plane. (S) u 65-56402-292)

After this meeting on November 21, 1945, Bentley identified a photograph of Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, then First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., as the man she had met on the afternoon of that date and as the individual previously known to her only as "Al". (S) u 65-56402-292)

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III. DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL CONCERNING THOSE EMPLOYED IN AGENCIES
OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN NOVEMBER 1945

Elisabeth Terrill Bentley on November 7, 1945, named 27 individuals then employed in agencies of the U. S. Government who allegedly were active in Soviet espionage.

The following information pertains to the Government employment of these persons on November 7, 1945, and their Government employment subsequent to that time. There is also set forth information pertaining to the dissemination by the FBI of information concerning these employees to the White House, the Attorney General, and the employing agency or agencies having a legitimate interest in them.

There are attached hereto charts reflecting the dissemination of the various summaries mentioned in this section.

(See Exhibit #4-A)

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SOLOMON ADLER

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945 and subsequent government employment



(121-2009)

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Information furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated February 1, 1946, addressed to Brigadier General Harry Hopkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the White House, he was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including Solomon Adler. 65-56402-473

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By letter dated February 25, 1946 a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946 wherein Adler was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Adler included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. (65-56402) This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946.

On July 24, 1946 the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, containing information about persons alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were employed in the U. S. Government in February, 1946. Solomon Adler was mentioned in this summary as a Government employee. This summary was made available to the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. (65-56402; 61-1499-295, 29)

A summary dated July 25, 1946 (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Elizabeth Terrill Bentley's allegations were summarized naming names of principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Solomon Adler was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345686-1)

By memorandum dated December 16, 1946 another summary in this case (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, which contained Bentley's allegations concerning Adler, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations, was made available to Mr. George Allen, Presidential Advisor. (65-56402-1817)

Attorney General

By memorandum dated February 4, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished a summary memorandum on Harry Dexter White, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including Solomon Adler. (101-4059-8)

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By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Adler was included in this summary. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Adler was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Adler included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Bentley, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402; 61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946 (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in the U. S. Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Solomon Adler was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. (100-34586-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, another summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") containing Bentley's allegations re Adler and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations, was made available to the Attorney General. This summary was dated October 21, 1946. (65-56402-1756)

A copy of this same summary, dated October 21, 1946, was furnished to A. Devitt Vanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, on December 6, 1946. Two copies of this summary were made available to T. Vincent Quinn, Asst. Atty. General, July 23, 1947, and an additional copy was furnished to Mr. Quinn on August 7, 1947. (65-56402-1837, 2693, 2727)

A summary of basic data from the Bureau files concerning the activities of Solomon Adler in this case who was at that time employed by the Treasury Department, was forwarded to the Attorney General on March 7, 1947, in the event he desired to forward this information to the head of the Government agency where Adler was employed. (65-56402-2168)

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By memorandum dated April 14, 1948, T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, was furnished with a copy of an investigative report of Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, dated April 9, 1948, at New York City, on Solomon Adler reflecting the results of interviews with Nelson Frank and Louis Budenz in connection with a loyalty matter. This investigation was conducted upon the specific request of Mr. Quinn. (121-4089-2)

By memorandum dated June 1, 1948, Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn was advised that a full field loyalty investigation of Adler was being instituted by the FBI under provisions of Executive Order 9835, and that upon completion of the investigation, he would be furnished with copies of investigative reports. (121-4089)

On July 22, 1948, T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, was furnished with copies of investigative reports reflecting the results of the investigation conducted by the FBI on Solomon Adler under Executive Order 9835. (121-4089)

Information furnished to employing agency

Treasury Department

By letter dated March 4, 1946, a Summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Adler was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury. The information on Adler included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Bentley, and the results of the investigations conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. u (65-56402-529)

By memorandum dated March 6, 1948, another summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, in which Adler was prominently mentioned, was made available to Mr. T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, for delivery to Mr. Edward Foley, Treasury Department. This summary contained Bentley's allegations concerning Adler and the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. u (65-56402-3141)

On July 22, 1948, the U. S. Civil Service Commission was furnished copies of reports on Solomon Adler reflecting the results of investigation conducted by the FBI under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9835, for transfer to the Treasury Department under established procedure. These reports set forth Adler's reported Communist activities and alleged Soviet espionage operations together with other information developed under Executive Order No. 9835. (121-4089-32)

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NORMAN CHANDLER BURSLEY

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Attorney General

The results of a Departmental Applicant investigation of Norman Chandler Bursley which disclosed pro-Communist organizing activities on his part and indications of Communist Party membership, were furnished to Mr. Joseph E. Keenan, the Assistant to the Attorney General, from October 9, 1938, to November 15, 1938. (77-5484, 2 to 6)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment

Norman Chandler Bursley was mentioned by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as an attorney in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice who was engaged in Soviet espionage activities while employed in the United States Government. From August 5, 1938, to March 1, 1946, Bursley was employed as an expert in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, with the exception of the period from October 22, 1942, to January 25, 1943, when he was in the armed forces. u (65-56402-2535)

Information furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary of information (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, concerning reported Soviet espionage organization in agencies of the United States Government, wherein Bursley was mentioned, was furnished to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Bursley included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by the Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. u (65-56402-573)

Attorney General

On February 22, 1946, the Director of the FBI personally furnished the Attorney General a summary on Norman Chandler Bursley setting out the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, allegations of previous Communist Party affiliation and activity, and his relationship with other individuals mentioned by Bentley, as reflected in the files of the FBI. u (65-56402-620)

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By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed by the United States Government. Bursler was included in this summary. U(65-56402-490)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary of information (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, regarding reported Soviet espionage organization in agencies of the United States Government, wherein Bursler was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Bursler included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations. U(65-56402-573)

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VIRGINIA FRANK MOE

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS SUBMITTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS SUBMITTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945 and Subsequent Government Employment

Miss Bentley did not mention Frank Coe, whom she described as an employee of the U. S. Treasury Department in connection with her allegations concerning Soviet espionage until January 30, 1946. At that time Coe was employed in the Division of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury. He resigned from this position on or about June 18, 1946. (65-56402-2602, 762 P.38)

Information furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (U.S.S.R.) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Coe was mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry E. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Coe included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. (65-56402-573)

Attorney General

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished

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with a summary memorandum (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Elisabeth Ferrill Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time, employed in the United States Government. Coe was included in this summary. 4 (65-56402-490)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Coe was mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Coe included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations. 4 (65-56402-573)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

Treasury Department

By letter dated March 4, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Coe was mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury. The information on Coe included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Bentley, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. 4 (65-56402-529)

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EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment

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(65-56402-2141, 3173)

Information Furnished to the White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. This summary contained the allegations of Miss Bentley concerning Soviet espionage activities in the United States Government. Edward Fitzgerald was mentioned in this summary as a part of this alleged Soviet parallel. (61-3499-199)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House, on February 20, 1946. Fitzgerald was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-225)

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By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary of information (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Fitzgerald was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Fitzgerald in this summary covered his suspected connection with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. U (65-56402-573)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946. This summary contained information regarding the persons alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Edward Joseph Fitzgerald, as a government employee, was named in this summary. This summary was furnished to the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. U (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground" Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Fitzgerald was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. U (100-345686-1)

By letter dated December 16, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, which reflected Bentley's allegations concerning Fitzgerald and the results of the Bureau's investigation, as of that date, based on these allegations was made available to George Allen, Presidential Advisor. U (65-56402-1817)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, which contained the allegations of Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government. Edward Fitzgerald was mentioned in this summary. U (100-7826-39)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Fitzgerald was included in this summary. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. U (61-3499-295, 296; 65-56402-490)

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by memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary of information (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein F. C. Hall was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Fitzgerald included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-273; 61-3499-295, 296)

A summary of information (captioned, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Fitzgerald was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946 pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects of the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Fitzgerald was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345686-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing information reflecting Fitzgerald's Soviet espionage activities as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations was made available to the Attorney General. A copy of this summary was also made available to A. Devitt Vanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by memorandum dated December 8, 1946; and to T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, by memorandum dated July 23, 1947 (2 copies); and one copy was personally delivered to Quinn on August 7, 1947. (65-56402-1756; 1837, 2693, 2727)

On March 7, 1947, a summary of the basic data from the files of this Bureau concerning the reported Soviet espionage activities of Fitzgerald was furnished to the Attorney General with the suggestion that he might desire to distribute this information to the Department head employing Fitzgerald. (65-56402-2168)

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Information Furnished to Employing Agency

Department of Commerce

By letter dated September 10, 1947, a summary of information contained in the files of this bureau concerning Edward Joseph Fitzgerald was furnished to William Averall Harriman, Secretary of Commerce. This summary contained information concerning Fitzgerald's alleged connections with Soviet espionage as revealed by Miss Bentley, the results of the FBI's investigation, as of that date, including an interview with Fitzgerald. 4 (65-56402-2814)

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HAROLD GLASSER

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1946

Treasury Department

In October, 1941, Harold Glasser, employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury, was the subject of a Hatch Act (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, superseded by Public Law No. 644, 77th Congress) investigation by the FBI. This investigation confirmed an allegation that Glasser's name appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, there was no indication that he was a member of, or associated with, this organization. This investigation also reflected that Glasser was reported to have been a "suspected Communist organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, Chicago, Illinois," a defunct organization in 1941. (101-3599-10)

Investigative reports reflecting the results of this investigation were furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury by letter dated January 26, 1942. (101-3599-10)

By letter dated February 19, 1942, William Thompson, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, advised the FBI that no disciplinary action would be taken by the Treasury Department against Glasser, based on the results of the investigation conducted by the FBI under Public Law No. 135. (101-3599-12)

Attorney General

By memorandum dated September 5, 1941 Matthew F. McGuire, the Assistant to the Attorney General was advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mr. McGuire was also advised by this memorandum that one Harold Glasser, possibly identical, had been reported to the FBI as a suspected Communist organizer. Mr. McGuire was requested to advise whether the FBI should conduct an investigation of Glasser under the Hatch Act (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress). (101-3599-13) b7D

The results of the FBI's investigation of Harold Glasser under the Hatch Act (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, superseded by Public Law No. 644,

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77th Congress) were furnished to the Department of Justice on April 24, 1942, who at that time was an employee of the United States Treasury Department.

(100-3599)

By memorandum dated June 9, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary of information dated June 9, 1945, reflecting the alleged Communist affiliation of Harold Glasser, who at that time was an employee of the United States Treasury Department. (100-3599-15)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING THE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment

(65-36402-3438)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 4, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was furnished with a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained information concerning the allegations of Miss Bentley relating to Soviet espionage operations of individuals in the United States Government. Harold Glasser was mentioned in connection with this summary. (61-3479-199)

By letter dated February 1, 1946, addressed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the White House, he was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including Harold Glasser. (65-36402-473)

A summary of information (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, The White House, by letter dated 7

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February 20, 1946. ^{Har. 1d} Glasser was named in this summary by Elisabeth Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-2250) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary of information entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946, wherein Glasser was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Glasser included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-573)

On March 7, 1946, a memorandum entitled, "The Comintern apparatus" dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, The White House, which contained information regarding Miss Bentley's allegations about Soviet espionage in the United States Government. Harold Glasser was mentioned in connection with this summary. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (100-190625-2054)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage Activity" dated February 6, 1946, in which brief mention was made of Soviet espionage agents in the United States Government as alleged by Miss Bentley. Harold Glasser was mentioned in this summary. This summary had been furnished to the Attorney General on February 7, 1946. (61-3499-213, 295, 296)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" dated February 21, 1946. This summary had to do with persons alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Harold Glasser was mentioned in this group. This summary was furnished to the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States" was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming the principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Harold Glasser was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345686-1)

By letter dated December 16, 1946, a summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated October 21, 1946, containing Bentley's allegations regarding Glasser and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations, was made available to George Allen, Presidential

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Advisor. (65-56402-1817)

Attorney General

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On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained Miss Bentley's allegations concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government and mentioned the name of Harold Glasser. 2
(100-7826-39)

By memorandum dated February 4, 1946 the Attorney General, was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including Harold Glasser. 2 (101-4053-8)

On February 7, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, which briefly mentioned Soviet espionage agents in the United States Government as alleged by Miss Bentley, including Harold Glasser. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. 2
(61-3499-213, 295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Glasser was included in this summary. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. 2 (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary of information (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Glasser was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Glasser included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. 2
(65-56402-573; 61-3499-295, 296)

On March 7, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary, (entitled, "The Confidential Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946. This summary contained the allegations of Miss Bentley relating to Soviet espionage in the 2

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United States Government. Harold Glasser was mentioned in a summary. The Attorney General on July 24, 1946, discussed this summary with the President. 4 (100-303581-5147; 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated March 13, 1946, captioned "Reorganization of State Department", the Attorney General was furnished with a summary of information dated March 12, 1946, as contained in the FBI files concerning Alger Hiss. This summary reflected the allegations concerning Soviet espionage made by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. Harold Glasser was mentioned in this summary by Bentley as being engaged in this Soviet espionage parallel. 4 (62-39749-602)

A summary of information (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Glasser was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. 4 (61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled, "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading, "Government Underground", Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Harold Glasser's name was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. 4 (100-349686-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (RWD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing Bentley's allegations regarding Glasser and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations, was made available to the Attorney General. A copy of this summary was also made available to A. Devitt Vanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by memorandum dated December 6, 1946, and to T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, by memorandum dated July 23, 1947, (two copies) and one copy was personally delivered to Mr. Quinn on August 7, 1947. 4 (65-56402-2736 1837;2623;2727)

On March 7, 1947, a summary of the basic data from the files of this Bureau concerning the activities of Glasser in this case was furnished to the Attorney General with the suggestion that he might desire to distribute this information to the department head employing Glasser, inasmuch as Glasser was then employed by the Treasury Department. 4 (65-56402-2168)

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Information Furnished to Receiving Agencies

Treasury Department

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By letter dated March 4, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (KVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Glasser was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury. The information on Glasser included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations. 7(65-56402-529)

A summary of information (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, by letter dated March 5, 1946. Glasser was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. 7(100-3-1308)

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BELA GOLD, with alias Bill Gold ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other Government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945 and Subsequent Government Employment

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(65-56402-2442)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Gold included in this summary reflected his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by the Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. 4 (65-56402-573)

Attorney General

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were, at that time, employed in the United States Government. Bela Gold was included in this summary. 4 (65-56402-490)

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By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" wherein Gold was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Gold included in this summary reflected his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by the Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. 4

(65-56402-573)

Information Furnished Employing Agency

Department of State

On November 15, 1945, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation met with the Secretary of State pursuant to the request of President Truman in connection with the allegations of Bentley. At that time the Secretary of State was advised of the identity and employment in the United States Government of individuals alleged by Bentley to have been engaged in Soviet espionage. Included in this group was Bill (Bela) Gold. 4

(61-3499-191, 192)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946, wherein Gold was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. A copy of this memorandum was also furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, by letter dated March 13, 1946. The information on Gold included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. 4

(65-56402-573, 616)

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SONIA STEINMAN GOLD, with alias SONIA GOLD

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

Employment on November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment

(65-56402-573)

Peter

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated February 1, 1946, addressed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the White House, he was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including Sonia Gold. U(65-56402-573)

By letter dated February 21, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Sonia Gold was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Gold included in this summary covered her suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 26, 1946. U(65-56402-573)

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On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946. This summary contained information about individuals alleged by Elisabeth Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Sonia Steinman Gold was mentioned in this summary. 4
(65-56402-490; 61-3499-295,296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled, "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading, "Government Underground", Elisabeth Terrill Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Sonia Gold was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. 4
(100-34566-1)

By memorandum dated December 16, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated October 21, 1946, which contained information regarding Bentley's allegations concerning Gold and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations, was made available to Mr. George Allen, Presidential Advisor. 4(65-56402-1217)

Attorney General

By memorandum dated February 4, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished a summary memorandum on Harry Dexter White, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department. This summary contained the allegations of Elisabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including Sonia Gold. 4(101-4059-8)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946, (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Sonia Gold was included in this summary. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. 4(65-56402-490; 61-3499-295,296)

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By memorandum dated February 21, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Sonia Gold was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Gold included in this summary covered her suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-573; 61-3499-295-296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled, "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading, "Government Underground", Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Sonia Gold was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. (100-34966-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, which contained Bentley's allegations regarding Gold and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations, was made available to the Attorney General. (65-56402-2756)

A copy of this memorandum was also furnished to A. Devitt Vanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General by memorandum dated December 6, 1946, and to Mr. T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, by memorandum dated July 23, 1947 (two copies). One copy was personally delivered to Mr. Egan on August 7, 1947. (65-56402-1756, 1837, 2693, 2727)

Summaries of basic data from the Bureau's files concerning the activities of persons under investigation in this case, who were employed by the United States Government, were forwarded to the Attorney General by a memorandum dated March 7, 1947, in the event that the Attorney General desired to forward this information to the heads of the Government agencies where these individuals were employed. Sonia Gold was the subject of one of these memoranda. (65-56402-2166)

INFORMATION FURNISHED TO EMPLOYING AGENCY

Treasury Department

By letter dated March 4, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Gold was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury. The information on Gold included in this summary covered her suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. (65-56402-529)

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MICHAEL GREENBERG

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945 and Subsequent Government Employment

[REDACTED]

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 4, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in agencies of the United States Government. The name of Michael Greenberg was mentioned therein. 4 (61-3499-199)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Greenberg was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Greenberg included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. 4 (65-56402-573)

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Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945 which contained the allegations of Miss Bentley with respect to Soviet espionage in agencies of the United States Government. This summary contained information on Michael Greenberg. U (100-7826-39)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946 (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") concerning the persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Greenberg was included in this summary. U (65-56402-490)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Greenberg was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Greenberg included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. U (65-56402-573)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

State Department

On November 15, 1945, the Director met with the Secretary of State pursuant to the request of President Truman in connection with allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. The Secretary of State was advised by the Director of the identity and employment in the Government of the individuals alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage. Included in this group was Michael Greenberg. (61-3499-191, 192)

On December 4, 1945, the Secretary of State was furnished with a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945 which reflected the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government. This summary contained the name of Michael Greenberg. U (61-3499-198)

On December 7, 1945, Mr. Spruille Braden of the State Department was furnished a copy of the above summary. U (61-3499-200; 62-76274-196)

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On December 17, 1945, a summary of information dated December 17, 1945, concerning Michael Greenberg, who was being transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration to the State Department, was furnished to the State Department upon their request. This summary reflected that in November, 1942, Greenberg was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare. In addition it was set forth that while in England he was reported to have written a handbook on the Palestine situation which was considered authoritative by the Communist Party. It was also set forth that Greenberg's sister, Esther, was a Communist Party organizer in England. (62-80335-20) Greenberg

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946 (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government"), wherein Greenberg was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. The information on Greenberg included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. A copy of this summary was made available to Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, by letter dated March 13, 1946. (65-56402-573, 616)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, by letter dated March 15, 1946. Michael Greenberg was named in this summary. (61-3499-238)

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JOSEPH B. GREGG

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945, and subsequent government employment.

[REDACTED]
(65-56402-547)

Information furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated February 23, 1946, (a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Gregg was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Gregg included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. (65-56402-573)

Attorney General

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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1946, concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government, Joseph Gregg was included in this summary. 1/ (65-56402-100)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Gregg was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Gregg included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. 2/ (65-56402-573)

Information Furnished to Employing Agencies

State Department

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Gregg was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. A copy of this memorandum was also furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, by letter dated March 13, 1946. The information on Gregg included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. 2/ (65-56402-573; 616)

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MAURICE HALPERIN

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Office of Coordinator of Information

In December, 1941 Maurice Halperin was employed as a Social Science Analyst, Office of Coordinator of Information. From December 3, 1941 to March 14, 1942 the FBI conducted a Hatch Act investigation (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, superseded by Public Law No. 644, 77th Congress) of Maurice Halperin. This investigation reflected Halperin's pro-Communist activities and sympathies. 4 (65-14303-15 & 21)

By letter dated March 27, 1942, Colonel William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, was furnished with investigative reports reflecting the results of this investigation. 4 (65-14303-21)

On April 10, 1942, William J. Donovan, Office of Coordinator of Information, advised the FBI that on February 11, 1942, the Board of Regents, of the University of Oklahoma, had approved the reinstatement of Maurice Halperin. Mr. Donovan advised in this letter that the only administrative action necessary in connection with the results of the Hatch Act investigation conducted by the FBI re Halperin was that of exoneration. 4 (65-14303-26)

On May 5, 1942, Colonel William J. Donovan, Office of Coordinator of Information, was advised of additional reported Communist activities of Maurice Halperin. 4 (65-14303-28)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment in November, 1945 and Subsequent Government Employment

4 (65-56402)

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Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

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By letter dated November 8, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was advised of the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley and informed that the FBI was immediately instituting an investigation. Among the persons named in this letter and their reported employment in the United States Government was Maurice Halperin. (61-3499-190)

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. This summary contained information on Halperin as alleged by Miss Bentley. (61-3499-199)

(A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, at the White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Halperin was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. (61-3499-225)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organisation (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Halperin was prominently mentioned was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. Information on Halperin included in this summary covered his suspected connection with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. (65-56402-5)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained information re Bentley's allegations of Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government, including Halperin. (100-7826-39)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organisation (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") concerning the persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Halperin was included in this summary. (65-56402-490)

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By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Halperin was prominently mentioned was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Halperin included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. (65-56402-573)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

Department of State

On November 15, 1945, the Director met with the Secretary of State pursuant to the request of President Truman in connection with the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. The Secretary of State was advised of Bentley's allegations and was also informed of the identity and employment in the United States Government of individuals alleged by Bentley to have been engaged in Soviet espionage. Included in this group was Maurice Halperin, (61-3499-191, 192)

On December 3, 1945, a summary of information dated December 3, 1945, concerning Maurice Halperin, who was being transferred from the Office of Strategic Services to the Department of State, was furnished to the Department of State upon their request. This summary reflected Halperin's reported Communist sympathies and activities. (62-80335-7)

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was made available to the Secretary of State. This summary contained information on Maurice Halperin as alleged by Miss Bentley. A copy of this summary was made available to Spruille Braden, State Department, on December 7, 1945. (61-3499-198,200; 62-76274-196)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Halperin was prominently mentioned was made available to the Secretary of State. The information on Halperin included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. A copy of this summary was furnished to Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department. (65-56402-573, 616)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, by letter dated March 15, 1946. Halperin was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. (61-3499-238)

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS
AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

State Department

In December of 1941 Alger Hiss was employed as Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations, Department of State. A Hatch Act investigation (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, superseded by Public Law No. 644, 77th Congress) was conducted by the FBI on Alger Hiss from December of 1941 until February of 1942. This investigation failed to substantiate an allegation received by the FBI that Hiss was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

By letter dated March 24, 1942, an investigative report reflecting the results of this investigation was furnished to the Secretary of State. By letter dated March 26, 1942, S. Rowland Shaw, Assistant Secretary, Department of State, advised the FBI that no administrative action would be taken by the State Department against Hiss based on the results of this investigation. (100-2668-5 & 6)

In March of 1945 Alger Hiss was employed by the Department of State. On March 24, 1945, an official of the FBI (Mr. E. A. Tamm, Assistant to the Director) furnished the substance of a summary memorandum dated March 21, 1945, concerning Alger Hiss to Robert Lynch, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. This summary memorandum reflected that Whittaker Chambers, a former member of the Communist Party, had reported that Alger Hiss was a member of the underground

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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organization of the Communist Party. Information was also contained therein reflecting that Hiss was associated with Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman, who were also reported to have been recruited into the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. (61-7779; 100-43836-11; 101-2668-9 & 12)

A summary memorandum dated March 26, 1945, containing the information set forth in the preceding paragraph was furnished to Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, by an official of the FBI (Mr. R. M. Ladd) on March 27, 1945, pursuant to Mr. Lyon's request. (101-2668-10)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment On November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment

[REDACTED] (65-36402-236, page 3)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 4, 1945, Brigadier General Barry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in agencies of the U. S. Government. The name of Alger Hiss was mentioned therein. 4

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning 4

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the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff, Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, the White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Hiss was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the U. S. Government. This summary was discussed by the A. G. with the President on July 24, 1946. 4
(61-5499-225)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Hiss was mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry M. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Hiss included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This was discussed by the A. G. with the President on July 24, 1946. 4
(65-56402-573)

On March 7, 1946, a memorandum (entitled, "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, the White House, which contained information regarding Miss Bentley's allegations about Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in connection with this summary. This summary was discussed with the President by the A. G. on July 24, 1946. 4
(100-190625-2054)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 8, 1946, in which brief mention was made of Soviet espionage agents in the U. S. Government as alleged by Miss Bentley. Alger Hiss was mentioned in this summary. The Attorney General was furnished this summary on February 7, 1946. 4
(61-5499-215, 295, 296)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946. This summary had to do with persons alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in this group. This summary was furnished the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. 4
(65-54602-490; 61-5499-295, 296)

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A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled, "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming the principal subjects employed in the U. S. Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Alger Hiss was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. u (100-345686-1)

By letter dated December 16, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing Bentley's allegations regarding Hiss and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations, was made available to George Allen, Presidential Advisor. u (85-56402-1817)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained Miss Bentley's allegations concerning Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government and mentioned the name of Alger Hiss. u (100-7826-39)

On February 7, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, which briefly mentioned Soviet espionage agents in the U. S. Government as alleged by Miss Bentley, including Alger Hiss. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. u (61-3499-213, 295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Hiss was included in this summary. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. u (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Hiss was prominently mentioned, u

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was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Hiss included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56408-573, 61-3499-295, 296)

On March 7, 1946, a memorandum (entitled "The Eastern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to the Attorney General, which contained information regarding Miss Bentley's allegations about Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in connection with this summary. The Attorney General on July 24, 1946, discussed this summary with the President. (100-205581-5147, 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated March 13, 1946, captioned "Reorganization of State Department," the Attorney General was furnished with a summary of information dated March 12, 1946, contained in the FBI files concerning Alger Hiss. This summary reflected the allegations concerning Soviet espionage made by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. (62-39749-602)

By memorandum dated March 25, 1946, the Attorney General was advised that Alger Hiss appeared at the FBI on March 25, 1946, at which time he was interviewed by an official of the FBI. He was asked to furnish any information in his possession which in his opinion might have led to the report that he was a member of any subversive organizations. There was enclosed a copy of the information which Hiss furnished to the FBI. (101-2668-20)

A summary of information (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Hiss was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the U. S. Government. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in U. S. Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Alger Hiss was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345686-1)

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By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary dated November 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") containing Bentley's allegations regarding Hiss and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations was made available to the Attorney General. A copy of this summary was also made available to A. Davitt Yanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by memorandum dated December 4, 1946. (65-56402-1958, 1837)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

State Department

On December 4, 1945, the Secretary of State was furnished with a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, which reflected the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. This summary contained the name of Alger Hiss. A copy of this summary was made available to Spruille Braden of the State Department on December 7, 1945. (61-3499-198, 200; 62-76274-196)

On February 7, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, was furnished to the Secretary of State via Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department. This summary briefly mentioned the allegations of Miss Bentley concerning Soviet espionage agents in the U. S. Government, including Alger Hiss. (61-3499-214)

By letter dated February 21, 1946, a summary concerning Alger Hiss containing the allegations of Bentley was furnished to the Secretary of State. (65-56402-528)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Alger Hiss was mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. The information on Hiss included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Miss Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. A copy of this summary was made available to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, by letter dated March 13, 1946. (65-56402-573, 616)

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On March 7, 1946, a summary (entitled, "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to the Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. This summary contained information concerning Miss Bentley's allegations of Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government. Alger Hiss was mentioned in this summary. u (100-190625-2055)

By letter dated March 15, 1946, a summary entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information regarding the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department. Alger Hiss was named in this summary. u (61-3499-238)

By letter dated March 25, 1946, the Secretary of State was advised that Alger Hiss appeared at the FBI on March 25, 1946, at which time he was interviewed by an official of the FBI. He was asked to furnish any information in his possession, which in his opinion might have led to the report that he was a member of any subversive organizations. There was enclosed a copy of the information which Hiss furnished to the FBI. u (65-56402-695)

By letter dated November 25, 1946, another summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing the allegations of Bentley in which Alger Hiss was mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. A copy of this summary was furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, by letter dated December 12, 1946. This summary also reflected the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of October 21, 1946, based on these allegations. u (65-56402-1836, 1859)

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IRVING KAPLAN, aka.
Isidor Kaplan

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

Attorney General

Copies of six reports on an investigation of Irving Kaplan upon his application for a position in the Department of Justice, which disclosed generally favorable information, were furnished to Joseph B. Keenan, the Assistant to the Attorney General on several dates from July 22, 1938 to January 28, 1939. (77-9425, 2 to 11)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

Employment on November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment

On July 12, 1945, Irving Kaplan was employed as Economic Advisor, Liberated Areas' Problems, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department. On that date he was transferred to the Foreign Funds Control as Economic Advisor. He was assigned to the United States Group Control Council to assist in carrying on the Liberated Areas Program of the Treasury Department in Germany. This assignment to Germany was terminated on December 22, 1945. Subsequent to that date he was employed as an Economic Adviser, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, until May 19, 1946. He was transferred to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion where he entered on duty May 20, 1946. He was separated from this agency on January 31, 1947, upon the discontinuance of this agency and he was furloughed through June 20, 1947. (65-56402-2592)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated February 1, 1946, addressed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the White House, he was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elisabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as u

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a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including Irving Kaplan. (65-56402-472)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Kaplan was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry M. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Kaplan included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on Bentley's allegations. (65-56402-473) This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946.

On July 24, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, was discussed by the Attorney General with the President. This summary contained information on the persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government, including Irving Kaplan, and was made available to the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. (65-56402-490; 61-3499-395, 396)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled, "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the U. S. Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Irving Kaplan was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345626-1)

By letter dated December 16, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, which contained Bentley's allegations regarding Kaplan and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations was furnished to George Allen, Presidential Adviser. (65-56402-1817)

Attorney General

The summary on Harry Dexter White which mentioned Irving Kaplan as a contact of White and which, as mentioned above, was furnished to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan on February 1, 1946, was also furnished to the Attorney General, by memorandum dated February 4, 1946. (101-4053-3)

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By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") concerning the persons named by Bentley as being engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Kaplan was included in this summary. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-490, 51-5499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, a summary of information dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Kaplan was prominently mentioned, was furnished to the Attorney General. The information on Kaplan included in this summary covered his suspected connections in Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-575, 51-5499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 23, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 23, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Gifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading, "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the U. S. Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Irving Kaplan was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345686-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, another summary dated October 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") in which Bentley's allegations regarding Kaplan and the results of this Bureau's investigation as of that date based on these allegations, was furnished to the Attorney General. A copy of this summary was furnished to A. Devitt Yonath, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by memorandum dated December 6, 1946. Two copies of this summary were furnished to F. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, by memorandum dated July 23, 1947. (65-56402-1756, 1837)

Information Furnished to Executive Agency

Treasury Department

A summary of information dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Kaplan was prominently mentioned, was furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury by letter dated March 4, 1946. The information in this summary covered Kaplan's reported connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of this Bureau's investigation of Kaplan as of that date based on these allegations. (65-56402-529)

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DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment

From August 3, 1942, until May 4, 1946, Duncan Chaplin Lee was on active duty as an officer in the United States Army assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. On November 7, 1945, Lee occupied the position of Lieutenant Colonel, Intelligence Staff Officer. In this capacity, he collected all information obtained by units of the Office of Strategic Services in the China-India-Burma Theater. (65-56402-3311)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated November 8, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was advised of the allegations of Miss Elizabeth Terrill Bentley and informed that the Bureau was instituting an immediate investigation. Among the persons named in this letter and their reported employment in the United States Government was Duncan Lee. (61-3499-190)

On December 4, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained the allegations of Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government including the allegations on Duncan C. Lee. (61-3499-199)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Lee was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government.

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By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Lee was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Lee included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. 4(65-56402-573)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained the allegations of Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government including the allegations re Duncan C. Lee, 4 (100-7826-39)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons alleged by Bentley to have been engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Lee was included in this summary. 4(65-56402-490)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Lee was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Lee included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. 4(65-56402-573)

Information Furnished to Employing Agencies

War Department

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, on February 26, 1946. Lee was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. 4(61-3499-229)

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By letter dated March 7, 1946, a summary (entitled ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (WVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Lee was prominently mentioned, was made available to Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department. The information on Lee included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. (100-3-1313)

Office of Strategic Services

By letter dated April 2, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (WVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Lee was prominently mentioned was made available to Admiral Sidney W. Souers for Central Intelligence Group. The information on Lee included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. 74 (65-56402-725)

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HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS
AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense

In October of 1940, Harry Magdoff was employed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. From November 8, 1940 to June 10, 1941, an investigation was conducted by the FBI of Magdoff at the request of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. This investigation reflected the pro-Communist activities of Harry Magdoff.

Investigative reports reflecting the results of this investigation were furnished to Mr. Sidney Sherwood, Assistant Secretary of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense by letters dated December 5, 1940; December 23, 1940; January 31, 1941; April 15, 1941 and July 10, 1941.

(62-80508, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS
AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

Employment in November, 1945 and Subsequent Government Employment

In November of 1945 at the beginning of this investigation, Harry Samuel Magdoff was employed as Chief Economic Analyst, Current Business Analysis Unit, Bureau of Foreign Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. From March of 1946 until December of 1946, Magdoff was employed in the Office of the Secretary of Commerce. He resigned from his employment with the United States Government on or about December 17, 1946. (65-55402-3432)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, wherein Harry Magdoff was mentioned. Magdoff in this summary was alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage activities. (61-3499-199)

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A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, at the White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Magdoff was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. (61-3499-225) This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. 7

By letter dated February 22, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Magdoff was prominently mentioned was made available to Brigadier General Harry N. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Magdoff included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. (65-56402-573) This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. 4

On July 24, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946, was discussed by the Attorney General with the President. This summary contained information on the persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the United States Government, including Magdoff. (65-56402-490; 61-3499-226, 225) The Attorney General was furnished this summary on February 23, 1946. 2

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming the principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Magdoff was included in this group. This summary was prepared for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. 7 (100-345624-1)

By letter dated December 16, 1946, another summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing the allegations of Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations in which Magdoff was prominently mentioned was made available to George Allen, Presidential Advisor. 7 (65-56402-1817)

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On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") in a September 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General wherein Harry Magloff was mentioned. Magloff in this summary was alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage activities. 4 (100-7826-29)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") concerning the persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Magloff was included in this summary. (This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946.) 4 (61-3499-295; 65-56402-490)

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By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary of information dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Magloff was prominently mentioned was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Magloff included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of this Bureau's investigation as of that date based on those allegations. This summary was discussed with the President on July 24, 1946, by the Attorney General. 4 (65-56402-573; 61-3499-295 & 296)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Magloff was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. 4 (61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground" Bentley's allegations were summarized naming the principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Magloff was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. 4 (100-345686-1)

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By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary dated October 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in America of the U. S. Government") reflecting Magloff's Soviet espionage activity as alleged by Bentley, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations was made available to the Attorney General. A copy of this summary was also made available to A. Davitt Vanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General by memorandum dated December 8, 1946. (65-56402-1754, 1837)

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ROBERT T. MILLER, III

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

State Department

In August, 1944, Miller was employed in the Near East Division of the State Department. An Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation was conducted by the FBI at that time based on an allegation that he was a member of the Communist Party. Investigation continued until November, 1945 when Bentley alleged that Miller was engaged in Soviet espionage activities. 4

The State Department was furnished investigative reports intermittently during the above period reflecting Miller's associations with suspected Communists, pro-Russian individuals, and some suspected of being Soviet agents. (101-6611)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

Employment on November 7, 1945 and Subsequent Government Employment

On November 7, 1945, Robert T. Miller, III, was employed by the Near Eastern Division of the Department of State. He resigned from his employment with the Department of State on or about December 13, 1946. (65-56402-2443, p. 8)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 4, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained the allegations of Miss Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government. Her allegations included Robert T. Miller, III. 4
(61-3499-199)

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A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Elisabeth Terrill Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Miller was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. U(61-3499-225, 295 & 296)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Miller was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Miller included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. U
(65-56402-573; 61-3499-295, 396)

On July 24, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946, was discussed by the Attorney General with the President. This summary contained information about persons alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the United States Government including Robert T. Miller, III. This summary was furnished to the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. U
(65-3499-295, 296) (65-56402-490)

A summary dated July 25, 1946 (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming U

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principal subjects employed in the United States Government, and were engaged in Soviet espionage. Miller was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. U (100-345686-1)

By letter dated December 16, 1946, another summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing information relating to the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in which Miller was prominently mentioned, was made available to George Allen, Presidential Advisor. This summary also reflected the results of the investigation conducted in this matter as of that date based on these allegations. U (65-56402-1817)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained information concerning Bentley's allegations of Soviet espionage in the United States and mentioned Robert T. Miller, III. U (100-7826-39)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946 (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") concerning the persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Miller was included in this summary. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. U (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization NKVD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Miller was prominently mentioned was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Miller included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. U (65-56402-573; 61-3499-295, 296)

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A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Miller was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. U (61-1499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946 (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government, who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Miller was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. U (100-345686-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, another summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NEVD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing information relating to the allegations of Bentley in which Miller was prominently mentioned was made available to the Attorney General. This summary reflected the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. U (65-56402-1756)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

State Department

On November 15, 1945, the Director met with the Secretary of State pursuant to the request of President Truman in connection with the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. The Secretary of State was furnished with information concerning Bentley's allegations and was advised of the identity and employment in the United States Government of individuals alleged by Bentley to have been engaged in Soviet espionage. Included in this group was Robert T. Miller, III. U (61-1499-191 & 192)

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On December 4, 1945, the Secretary of State was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary included the allegations of Miss Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government and included the information concerning Robert T. Miller, III, (61-3497-198) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A copy of the above summary was made available to Mr. Spruille Braden of the State Department on December 7, 1945. (61-3497-200; 62-75274-298)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946 (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") wherein Miller was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. The information on Miller included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. A copy of this summary was made available to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, by letter dated March 13, 1946. (65-56402-573; 616)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, by letter dated March 15, 1946. Miller was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. (61-3497-238)

By memorandum dated July 15, 1946, Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, was furnished a memorandum covering the pertinent activities of Robert T. Miller, III subsequent to the preparation of a summary made available to him dated February 21, 1946, wherein Miller was prominently mentioned as a Soviet espionage agent operating in the Government. This memorandum brought up to date the FBI's investigation of Miller in connection with Miss Bentley's allegations. (65-56402-1319)

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By letter dated November 25, 1946, another summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing the allegations of Bentley, in which Miller was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. A copy of this summary was furnished to Fred Lyon of the State Department by letter dated December 12, 1946. This summary also reflected the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of October 21, 1946, based on these allegations. (65-56402-1836, 1859)

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VICTOR PERLO

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

Employment on November 7, 1945, and subsequent government employment

On November 7, 1945, Victor Perlo was employed by the Research Coordinator's Staff, Bureau of Progress and Statistics in the Office of the Director of the Civilian Production Administration. On December 14, 1945, he transferred to the Division of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department. Victor Perlo resigned from the Treasury Department on or about March 31, 1947. (65-56402-219, 2477)

Information furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated November 8, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was advised of the allegations of Miss Bentley and informed that the FBI was immediately instituting an investigation. Among the persons named in this letter with their reported employment in the U. S. Government was Victor Perlo. 4 (61-3499-190)

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the U. S.") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. This summary contained information on Perlo as alleged by Miss Bentley. 4 (61-3499-199)

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A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Parlo was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. 4(61-3499-225)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Parlo was prominently mentioned was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Parlo included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. 4(65-56402-573)

On March 7, 1946, a summary (entitled "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to Admiral Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House. This summary contained information concerning Miss Bentley's allegations of Soviet espionage in the United States Government and included her allegations about Victor Parlo. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (100-1906 4 20)

On July 24, 1946, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, was discussed by the Attorney General with the President. This concerned Soviet espionage agents in the United States Government as alleged by Miss Bentley. Victor Parlo's name was contained therein. (This summary was furnished to the Attorney General on February 7, 1946. (61-3499-213-295, 4

On July 24, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, was discussed with the President by the Attorney General. This summary contained information on the persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed by the United States Government, including Parlo. 4(65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated 4

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July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground", Elisabeth Terrill Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Perlo was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. 4

(100-34588-1)

By letter dated December 16, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, which contained Bentley's allegations regarding Perlo and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on the allegations was made available to Mr. George Allen, Presidential Advisor. 4

(65-56402-1817)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained information re Bentley's allegations of Soviet espionage in the United States Government, including Victor Perlo. 4 (100-7826-39)

On February 7, 1946, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage Activity") dated February 6, 1946, was made available to the Attorney General wherein mention was made of Soviet Espionage agents in the United States Government as alleged by Miss Bentley. Victor Perlo's name was contained therein. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. 4 (61-3499-213, 295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were, at that time, employed in the United States Government. Victor Perlo was included in this summary. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. 4 (65-56402-490) (61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U.S. Government") wherein Perlo was prominently mentioned was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Perlo included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the re- 4

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ults of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-573)

On March 7, 1946, a summary (entitled "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained information concerning Bentley's allegations of Soviet espionage in the United States Government and including her allegations about Victor Perlo. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (100-203581-5147; 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated March 13, 1946, captioned "Reorganization of State Department," the Attorney General was furnished with a summary of information dated March 12, 1946, as contained in the FBI files concerning Alger Hiss. This summary reflected the allegations concerning Soviet espionage made by Elizabeth Bentley. Victor Perlo was mentioned in this summary by Bentley as being engaged in this Soviet espionage parallel. (62-39749-602)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 24, 1946. Perlo is named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-295)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Victor Perlo was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345686-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary dated October 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (EKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") which contained Bentley's allegations regarding Perlo and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations was furnished to the Attorney General. One copy of this summary was furnished to A. Devitt Vanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General by memorandum dated December 6, 1946. (100-345686-1) (65-56402-1756, 1837)

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Another summary of basic data from the Bureau files concerning the alleged Soviet espionage activities of Victor Perlo was forwarded to the Attorney General by memorandum dated March 7, 1947, in the event he desired to furnish this information to the Government Agency where Perlo was employed. (65-56402-2168)

Information furnished to Employing Agency

Treasury Department

By letter dated March 4, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Perlo was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury. The information on Perlo included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. 4(65-56402-529)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was furnished to Fred Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, by letter dated March 5, 1946. Perlo was named by Bentley in this summary as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. 4(100-3-1308)

On September 12, 1946, a memorandum dated September 6, 1946, concerning Perlo's reported Communist and reported Soviet espionage activities was personally delivered to Mr. Lawson Moyer, Personnel Investigation Section, Treasury Department. (65-56402-1519)

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BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

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No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945 and Subsequent Government Employment

On November 7, 1945, Bernard Sidney Redmont was employed by the Office of Inter-American Affairs. He resigned from this employment on, or about January 11, 1946 to accept a position in private business. (65-56402-219 and 466)

Information furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 4, 1945 Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President was furnished a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained information concerning the allegations of Miss Bentley and included information on Bernard S. Redmont. u (61-3499-199)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945 the Attorney General was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained information concerning the allegations of Miss Bentley and included information on Bernard S. Redmont. u (100-7826-39)

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WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945 (u)

Attorney General

On July 23, 1941, Assistant to the Attorney General Matthew F. McGuire was furnished with a memorandum which advised that William Remington, an employee of the National Resources Planning Board, had reportedly been engaged in activities in connection with the American Peace Mobilization, an alleged Communist front organization. He was requested to advise the FBI whether an investigation should be conducted by the FBI in view of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress. (101-1185-1) u

Office for Emergency Management (u)

On May 13, 1942, the results of the Hatch Act investigation conducted by the FBI were made available to the Office for Emergency Management. (101-1185-4)

On June 6, 1942, the Office for Emergency Management advised the FBI that the investigative report concerning Remington had been forwarded to the Office of Price Administration where Remington was then employed and that the Office of Price Administration had informed the Office for Emergency Management that it was their opinion that the evidence submitted exonerated Remington. (101-1185-5) u

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945 (u)

Employment on November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment (u)

[REDACTED]

Remington was employed with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion from December 3, 1945, to March, 1947. From March 24, 1947, to March, 1948, Remington was employed as an Economist with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President. Remington has been employed as Director of the Export Program u

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Staff, Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce from March of 1948 to date. (121-6159; 65-56402-2136, 2305) (u)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General (u)

White House (u)

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was made available to Brigadier General Harry M. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. This summary contained the allegations of Miss Bentley concerning Soviet espionage activities in the United States Government. William Remington was mentioned in this summary as a part of this alleged Soviet espionage parallel. (61-3499-199)

On February 20, 1946, a summary of information (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, the White House. Remington was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-225)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Remington was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry M. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Remington in this summary covered his suspected connection with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. A copy of this summary was also made available to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, by letter dated March 13, 1946. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-573, 655)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946, which was furnished to the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. This summary contained information regarding persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were on February 21, 1946, employed in the United States Government. (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296) (u)

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A summary (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") dated July 25, 1946, was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. William Remington was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. (100-34566-2)

By letter dated December 16, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing Bentley's allegations regarding Remington and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations was made available to George Allen, Presidential Advisor. (65-56402-1817)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained Miss Bentley's allegations concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government and mentioned the name of William Remington. (100-7826-39)

By memorandum dated February 22, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Remington was included in this summary. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295,296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Remington was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Remington included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-573; 61-3499-295,296)

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A summary of information (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Remington was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. U (61-3109-295,296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Remington's name was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. U (100-345686-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary dated October 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") containing Bentley's allegations regarding Remington and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations was made available to the Attorney General. A copy of this summary was also made available to A. Devitt Vanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by memorandum dated December 6, 1946, and to T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, by memorandum dated July 23, 1947. (2 copies) and one copy was personally delivered to Mr. Quinn on August 7, 1947. U (65-56402-1756,1837,2693,2727)

On May 6, 1948, by memorandum to the Attorney General the FBI advised that a loyalty form on Remington had been received at the Bureau. The Attorney General was advised further for his information that a full field investigation under the loyalty program was being conducted due to Remington's alleged Soviet espionage activities. The Attorney General was reminded that Remington was one of several individuals identified by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent (Elizabeth Bentley) as being engaged in Soviet espionage. U (121-6159-62)

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Information Furnished to Deploying Agencies

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Navy Department

On December 7, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal. This summary contained Miss Bentley's allegations concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government and mentioned the name of William Remington. This summary was personally delivered to Major Mathias F. Gorra, U.S.M.C.R., Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, by Assistant Director D. M. Ladd on that date for Secretary of the Navy Forrestal. 4 (61-3499-197, 200)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Remington was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. 4 (61-3499-225)

By letter dated March 13, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Remington was prominently mentioned, was made available to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. The information on Remington included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. 4 (65-56402-655)

On March 12, 1947, Captain Sabatol of the Office of Naval Intelligence, was furnished information concerning Remington's background, reported Communist activities and his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley. 4 (65-56402-2136)

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion

Executive Office of the President

On December 23, 1946, two Special Agents of the FBI (Ralph R. Roach and Floyd L. Jones) pursuant to the request of Mr. John R. Steelman, The 4

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Assistant to the President, called upon Mr. Steelman at the White House and furnished him orally information from the Files of the FBI concerning William Walter Remington. Previously, Mr. Steelman had requested the FBI to supply him with information available in its Files on Remington in view of the fact that Remington was being considered for transfer from the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to the White House under Mr. Steelman. u

These Agents advised Mr. Steelman concerning Remington's background and the information that had been furnished to the FBI by a reliable informant (Elizabeth Bentley) in which she alleged that Remington was one of her contacts in Government agencies in Washington from whom she obtained highly confidential and other classified information while Remington was employed by the War Production Board during the period 1942-1944. This information, according to the informant, concerned airplane tests, airplane production, high octane gasoline and other information that came into his hands through his employment with the War Production Board. It was further pointed out to Mr. Steelman that, according to the FBI's informant, Remington introduced another Government employee (Bernard S. Redmont) to the informant, when she thereafter contacted for confidential information. Mr. Steelman was advised that, according to the informant, Remington was a dues paying member of the Communist Party during the period he was employed for the War Production Board. Information concerning Remington's association with individuals of Communist sympathies and his past affiliation with Communist front groups was also made available to Mr. Steelman. u

Upon receipt of this information Mr. Steelman advised that he did not intend transferring Remington to the White House payroll but instead would leave him with the old Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion under General Fleming, who was the head of the Office of Temporary Controls. Mr. Steelman indicated that he intended to informally pass on to General Fleming the information supplied by the FBI for his information. Mr. Steelman advised that in view of the nature of the information supplied by the FBI he did not feel it advisable to fire Remington outright but rather would permit him to remain with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion until it was liquidated, thus disposing of him. u

The Agents who called upon Mr. Steelman did not recommend or make any inference to him as to what action he should take concerning Remington based on the information they furnished to him. u (65-56402-2097X, 2097X1)

On January 24, 1947, while Remington was still employed by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Mr. John R. Steelman informed Mr. Ralph Roach of the Bureau that he had learned that Remington was either u

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employed or was making application for employment at the Commerce Department where if hired he would hold a responsible position. Mr. Steelman inquired as to whether or not it would be possible for him to supply the information concerning Remington to the Secretary of Commerce that had been given to him (Steelman) by the Bureau. He was advised that since the information was only furnished to him orally it would probably be proper for the Secretary of Commerce to make a request of the Bureau for information on Remington. Mr. Steelman agreed that this would be the best procedure and that he intended to tell Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman that it may be well for him to contact the Bureau before passing upon the employment of Remington. 4

(65-56402-1997)

Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President

From March, 1947, until March, 1948, Remington was employed as an Economist with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President. 4

(121-6158)

On March 21, 1947, when the FBI learned of the possible appointment of William Walter Remington with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President, an Agent of the FBI (Ralph R. Roach) again contacted Mr. John R. Steelman, The Assistant to the President, and reminded him of the conversation had with him on December 23, 1946, by two FBI Agents (Ralph R. Roach and Floyd L. Jones) with respect to Remington. The Agent told Mr. Steelman that information had been received by the FBI that Remington was being considered for employment with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President. On this occasion no recommendation or comment was made by the Agent as to what action Mr. Steelman should take concerning Remington. 4

(65-56402-2456)

Department of Commerce

Remington has been employed as Director of Export Program Staff, Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, from March, 1948, to date.

(121-6159-1)

On January 24, 1947, an Agent of the FBI (Ralph R. Roach) was informed by Mr. John R. Steelman, The Assistant to the President, that he had learned that William Walter Remington was either employed by or was making application for employment at the Department of Commerce where he would hold, if hired, a responsible position. Mr. Steelman inquired as to whether or not it would be proper for him to supply to the Secretary of Commerce the information given to him previously by the FBI concerning Remington on December 23, 1946. Mr. Steelman was advised that in view of the fact that the information was given 4

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to him orally it would probably be best for the Secretary of Commerce to make a request of the FBI for information on Remington. Mr. Steelman said he felt this would be the best procedure and that he intended to tell Secretary of Commerce Harriman that it may be well for Harriman to contact the FBI before passing on the employment of Remington. There is no indication that Mr. Harriman made such a request. (65-56402-1997)

It should be noted that Remington did not obtain his employment with the Commerce Department until March, 1948. 4

On April 8, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that Remington had written a letter to that office dated March 16, 1948, advising that he had been transferred from the Council of Economic Advisors to the Department of Commerce. 4 (65-56402-3249X)

On May 6, 1948, by memorandum to the Attorney General, the FBI advised that a loyalty form on Remington had been received at the Bureau. The Attorney General was advised further for his information that a full field investigation under the Loyalty Program was being conducted due to Remington's alleged Soviet espionage activities. The Attorney General was reminded that Remington was one of several individuals identified by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent (Elizabeth Bentley) as being engaged in espionage for the Soviet Union. 4 (121-6159-62)

An investigation of Remington under Executive Order #9835 was instituted by the FBI on May 8, 1948. On May 7, 1948, a copy of Remington's loyalty form was returned to the Civil Service Commission under established procedure in connection with Executive Order #9835. This form contained the information that the files of the FBI revealed information concerning the employee bringing the employee within the purview of Executive Order #9835 and that an investigation was being conducted. 4 (121-6159-1)

On May 12, 1948, Inspector Howard B. Fletcher, pursuant to instructions from Mr. Tamm, communicated with Under-Secretary Foster of the Department of Commerce, who had called with reference to this matter. Foster had informed Mr. Tamm that the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Sawyer, had been advised of this loyalty investigation by the Attorney General. 4

On the afternoon of May 12, 1948, Inspector Fletcher met with Secretary of Commerce Sawyer and Sawyer exhibited to Mr. Fletcher an exact copy of the Bureau's memorandum addressed to the Attorney General dated May 6, 1948. Mr. Sawyer said he wished to be advised as to the information contained in the files of the FBI concerning Remington. 4 (121-6159-35)

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Mr. Fletcher orally advised Mr. Sawyer at that time of the following information concerning Remington: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Sawyer was advised that Remington was a graduate of Dartmouth College and held a degree from Columbia University. That he was married but was reported to be separated from his wife; that a reliable informant of the Bureau (Elizabeth Bentley) had confessed played a part in a Soviet espionage circle and that this informant had stated that she had contacted Remington in behalf of this espionage set up; that she had met Remington in 1942 and had thereafter contacted him until 1944 when Remington entered the Navy with the rank of ensign; that the informant alleged that Remington had furnished information concerning aircraft production which he had obtained by reason of the performance of his official duties in the War Production Board; and that the informant claimed she had collected from Remington his Communist Party dues.

Inspector Fletcher further advised Mr. Sawyer that Remington, upon entering the Navy had told the Naval authorities that he had been a member of or was associated with the American Youth Congress, the American Peace Mobilization, and the Washington Cooperative Bookshop, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835. Mr. Sawyer was advised that Remington denied being a member of the Communist Party when interviewed by Bureau Agents in April, 1947, but that he believed his mother-in-law is a member of the Party. Mr. Sawyer was told that the allegations of the informant had been investigated and that when Remington was interviewed he admitted meeting the informant in a restaurant in New York City and thereafter admitted contacts with the informant in Washington, D. C., on various street corners.

Mr. Sawyer was further advised that Remington admitted during the interview that he had given information to the informant concerning personalities of the War Production Board; that Remington had denied paying the informant any Communist Party dues, stating that he had furnished the informant on various occasions a nickel or a dime for copies of the "Daily Worker" and a sum up to \$1.00. Mr. Sawyer was advised that these were the highlights of the allegations against Remington and the results of the investigation, and that the loyalty investigation was receiving the Bureau's attention and would be given as prompt investigative attention as possible. (121-6159-35)

On June 12, 1948, the U. S. Civil Service Commission was furnished the results of the investigation of Remington conducted by the FBI under Executive Order No. 9835 for transfer to the Department of Commerce under established procedure. The reports in this investigation included Remington's reported Communist activities, suspected connection with Soviet espionage, and other information developed under Executive Order No. 9835. (121-6159)

JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND
BUREAU MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Department of Justice

On October 22, 1942, and November 5, 1942, the Division of Records of the Department of Justice was furnished with investigative reports of Special Agents E. L. Price, New York City, dated January 8, 1942, and J. E. Prater, New York City, dated February 12, 1942, entitled "World Tourists, Inc.; U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation; John E. Reynolds, et al; Registration Act; Espionage - R."

These reports reflected that World Tourists, Inc., was set up on June 10, 1927, by the Communist Party as an agency of Intourists, Moscow, Russia; and that Jacob Golos, one of the original organizers, was a known contact of Gaik Ovakimian, a known OGPU agent. The reported espionage activities of Jacob Golos were contained therein as well as the fact that Elisabeth Terrill Bentley was one of Golos' closest contacts. John Hazard Reynolds was mentioned as the President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. These reports further showed the activities of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that Jacob Golos and World Tourists, Inc., were acting as principal agents for the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. 4 (61-6328-10 & 12)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND
BUREAU MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment

[REDACTED]

(65-56102-311)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated November 8, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was advised of the allegations of Miss Bentley

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and informed that the FBI was immediately instituting a vigorous investigation. Among the persons named in this letter and their reported employment in the United States Government was Lieutenant Colonel John M. Reynolds. (61-3499-190)

By letter dated February 23, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Reynolds was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry M. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Reynolds included in this summary covered his suspected connection with Soviet espionage as alleged by Elizabeth Ferrill Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. (65-56402-573)

Attorney General

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in agencies of the U. S. Government") concerning the persons named by Bentley, who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Reynolds was included in this summary. (65-56402-490)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Reynolds was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Reynolds included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Bentley, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. (65-56402-573)

War Department

By letter dated February 21, 1946, Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, War Department, was furnished with a memorandum concerning John Hazard Reynolds, then a Lieutenant Colonel in the Finance Department of the U. S. Army. This summary contained the allegation of Miss Bentley of Soviet espionage activities which extended into agencies of the U. S. Government, wherein Reynolds was prominently mentioned, information concerning Reynolds' background, his affiliation with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, which Miss Bentley alleged was used for a cover for Soviet espionage, and the results of the investigation conducted by the FBI with respect to her allegations, as of that date. (65-56402-502X)

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By letter dated March 7, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Reynolds was prominently mentioned, was made available to Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, War Department. The information on Reynolds included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. (100-3-1313)

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PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945 and subsequent government employment

On November 7, 1945, Peter Christopher Rhodes was employed by the State Department in Washington, D. C. During 1945 the State Department took over the work of the Office of War Information where Rhodes had been employed. He began his employment with the State Department in September, 1945 and remained until on or about December 21, 1945, when he left the Government service. (65-56402-454, page 96
65-56402-2583, page 61)

Peter Rhodes resigned from Government employment prior to the dissemination of information to his employing agency reporting his alleged Soviet espionage activity in the United States Government. The dissemination of Miss Bentley's allegations, which was made to the White House previous to Rhodes' resignation on or about December 21, 1945, did not contain Rhodes' name. 4

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ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945, and subsequent government employment

Allan Robert Rosenberg, on November 7, 1945, was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration. He resigned from this employment on December 31, 1945. It is noted that the Foreign Economic Administration in the fall and winter of 1945 was in the process of being absorbed by the Department of State. It is further noted that Rosenberg resigned prior to the dissemination of information to his employing agency reporting his alleged Soviet espionage activity in the United States Government. (65-56402-2444)

The dissemination of Miss Bentley's allegations that was made to the White House previous to his resignation did not contain Rosenberg's name. 4

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NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND
PRIMARY MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Department of Agriculture

Copies of reports prepared in the Hatch Act investigation of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster were furnished to the Department of Agriculture on May 6, 1942. The results of additional investigation requested by that Department were submitted to its Director of Personnel on November 17, 1942. A report on still further investigation was furnished by memorandum dated September 17, 1943 to the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations at the request of the Department of Agriculture. (101-786-11,29,35)

Board of Economic Warfare

Inasmuch as at the time the Board of Economic Warfare was considering the appointment of Silvermaster by transfer from the Department of Agriculture, copies of reports in the Hatch Act investigation of this individual were furnished to the BEW on May 6, 1942. (101-786-11)

Attorney General

By memorandum dated June 30, 1941, Matthew F. McGuire, the Assistant to the Attorney General, was advised that unverified information had been received that Gregory Silvermaster, a Department of Agriculture employee, was in sympathy with the Communist Party and that he was a member of The American League for Peace and Democracy and The Washington Committee for Democratic Action "alleged Communist front organizations". (101-786-1)

Copies of Hatch Act investigation reports on Silvermaster were furnished to Lawrence M. C. Smith, Chief, Special War Policies Unit, Department of Justice, by memorandum dated September 1, 1942, together with
[REDACTED]

Refer (101-786-22)

Reports in the Hatch Act investigation of Silvermaster were also furnished to James E. Egan, the Assistant to the Attorney General, on March 18, 1943. (101-786)

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Civil Service Commission

The Civil Service Commission was also furnished with investigation reports on Silvermaster on July 21, 1944. (101-786-4 to 26)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECT RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment in November, 1945 and subsequent government employment

At the beginning of this investigation in November, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was employed as a Marketing Analyst, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Office of Surplus Property, U. S. Treasury. On March 25, 1946 he was transferred to the Market Research Division, War Assets Administration, as Chief Economist. On June 2, 1946 he was reassigned to the Plans and Policies Division, War Assets Administration. Silvermaster resigned from this employment on or about November 30, 1946. (65-56402-2433, page 12)

Information furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated November 3, 1945 Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was advised of the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley and informed that the FBI was immediately instituting an investigation. Among the persons named in this letter and their reported employment in the United States Government was Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. (61-3499-190)

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. This summary contained the allegations of Miss Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet Espionage activities in the United States Government. Silvermaster was prominently mentioned in this summary. (61-3499-199)

By letter dated February 1, 1946 addressed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the White House, he was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet Espionage in Agencies of the United States Government and the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations in November, 1945. The summary also mentioned Nathan Gregory Silvermaster as a known contact of White and a reported member of the Soviet Espionage parallel, according to Miss Bentley. (65-56402-473)

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On February 20, 1946 Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House, was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945. This summary contained the allegations of Miss Elizabeth Bentley, relating to Soviet Espionage in agencies of the United States Government. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was mentioned prominently in this summary as a part of this alleged Soviet espionage parallel. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (61-5492-325)

By letter dated February 23, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (UKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Silvermaster was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Silvermaster included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-373)

On March 7, 1946, a summary (entitled "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House. This information contained the allegations as made by Elizabeth Bentley concerning her knowledge of Soviet espionage in agencies of the United States Government and included Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (100-150625-2084)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (UKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, with the President. This summary had to do with persons alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Silvermaster was mentioned in this group. This summary had been furnished the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. (65-56402-430; 61-5492-325-226)

A summary dated July 25, 1946 (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Elizabeth Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345585-1)

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On December 4, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, which contained the allegations of Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was mentioned in this summary. (100-7826-39)

The summary on Harry Dexter White which mentioned Silvermaster as a known contact of White and which as indicated above, was furnished to Brigadier General Harry Markins Vaughan on February 1, 1946, was also furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated February 4, 1946. (101-4051-8)

On February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with the summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946. This summary had to do with persons alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Silvermaster was mentioned in this group. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-480; 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Silvermaster was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Silvermaster included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-575; 61-3499-295, 296)

On March 7, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary (entitled "The Comintern Apparatus") dated March 5, 1946. This summary contained the allegations of Miss Bentley, relating to Soviet espionage of the United States Government. Silvermaster was mentioned by Miss Bentley in this summary. The Attorney General on July 24, 1946, discussed this summary with the President. (100-203601-5147; 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated March 14, 1946, captioned "Reorganization of State Department," the Attorney General was furnished with a summary of information dated March 12, 1946, as contained in the FBI files concerning Alger Hiss. This summary reflected the allegations concerning Soviet espionage made by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was mentioned in this summary by Bentley as being engaged in this Soviet espionage parallel. (62-39747-602)

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A summary of information (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Silvermaster was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (61-5499-298, 299)

On July 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") dated July 25, 1946, was furnished to the Attorney General pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster's name was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. (100-54588-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing Bentley's allegations regarding Silvermaster and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations, was made available to the Attorney General. (65-56402-1756)

Information furnished to employing agencies

Treasury Department

By letter dated February 23, 1946, a memorandum setting forth the employment record on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster with the United States Government was furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury by letter dated February 23, 1946. (65-56402-517)

By letter dated March 4, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government"), wherein Silvermaster was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury. The information on Silvermaster included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations. (65-56402-529)

A summary of information (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, by letter dated March 5, 1946. Silvermaster was named in this summary by Bentley as a head of a group of Soviet espionage agents operating in agencies of the U. S. Government. (100-5-1308)

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WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Attorney General

By memorandum dated August 4, 1941, Matthew F. McGuire, the Assistant to the Attorney General was advised that a confidential source at Honolulu (IDA and [redacted])

(61-3965-3)

State Department

By letter dated January 29, 1942, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State, was furnished copies of reports from the Honolulu Office dated May 2, 1940 and June 20, 1941 which set forth information received from confidential sources (IDA and [redacted])

Indicated by this letter, because Taylor, upon resigning his position in the Treasury Department in May, 1941, had gone to China as the Alternate American Representative on the Chinese Stabilization Board at Chungking. (61-3965-5)

Treasury Department

On June 1, 1944, the Washington Field Office was instructed by letter to advise Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on a "strictly confidential basis that negative information obtained" during a preliminary Hatch Act inquiry concerning Taylor did "not appear to justify further investigation by the Bureau" at that time. In this connection, it should be noted that White had asked that he be advised of the outcome of the inquiry since the Treasury Department was then planning to send Taylor to London on an assignment having to do with the invasion of Europe. (61-3965-9)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment in November, 1945 and Subsequent Government Employment

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Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 1, 1945 a summary (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945 was furnished to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. This summary contained information concerning the allegations of Miss Bentley and included information on William Henry Taylor. U (61-3499-199)

By letter dated February 1, 1946, addressed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, The White House, he was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including William Henry Taylor. U (65-56402-473)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945 containing information concerning the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in this case was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Taylor was named by Bentley in this summary as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. U (61-3499-225)

By letter dated February 25, 1946 a summary dated February 21, 1946 (captioned "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Taylor was mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Taylor included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on the allegations. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. U (65-56402-573)

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On July 24, 1946 a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946 was discussed by the Attorney General with the President. This summary contained information on the persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the United States Government, including William Henry Taylor. This was furnished to the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. (65-56402-490) (61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946 (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946 pursuant to a request of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. William Henry Taylor's name was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. U (100-345686-1)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945 was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained information concerning the allegations of Miss Bentley and included information on William Henry Taylor. U (100-7626-39)

By memorandum dated February 4, 1946, the Attorney General was also furnished a copy of the summary on Harry Dexter White which referred to Taylor as a contact of White and which as mentioned above was furnished to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan on February 1, 1946. (101-4053-8)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946 concerning the persons named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed by the United States Government. William Henry Taylor was included in this summary. (This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946.) U (65-56402-490 and 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946 a summary dated February 21, 1946 (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Taylor was mentioned, was made available U

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to the Attorney General. The information on Taylor included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed on July 24, 1946 with the President by the Attorney General. u (65-56402-573 and 61-3499-295 and 296)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945 containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Taylor was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. u (61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946 (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946 pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Taylor was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. u (100-345686-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946 which contained Bentley's allegations regarding Taylor and the results of the investigation conducted by the Bureau as of that date based on these allegations, was made available to the Attorney General. u (65-56402-1756)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

Treasury Department

By letter dated March 4, 1946 a summary dated February 21, 1946 (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Taylor was mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury. The information on Taylor included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on those allegations. u (65-56402-529)

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A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated December 12, 1945) containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury by letter dated March 5, 1946. Taylor was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. V (100-3-1906)

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HELEN B. TENNEY

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945 and subsequent government employment

[REDACTED]
(55-56402-2030, 1235)

Information furnished to the White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated November 8, 1945 Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was advised of the allegations of Miss Bentley and informed that the FBI was immediately instituting a vigorous investigation. Among the persons named in this letter and their reported employment in the United States Government was Helen B. Tenney. 4(61-3499-190)

On December 4, 1945 Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was furnished with a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained information concerning the allegations of Miss Bentley relating to Soviet espionage operations of individuals in the United States Government. Helen Tenney was mentioned in connection with this summary. 4(61-3499-199)

A summary of information (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, the White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Helen Tenney was named in this summary by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the U. S. Government. 4(61-3499-225)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946 wherein Tenney was prominently mentioned, was made 4

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available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Tenney included in this summary covered her suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Bentley, and the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on those allegations. 4 (65-56402-573)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained Miss Bentley's allegations concerning Soviet espionage in the U. S. Government and mentioned the name of Helen B. Tenney. 4 (100-7826-39)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946 concerning the persons named by Bentley, who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the U. S. Government. Tenney was included in this summary. 4 (65-56402-490)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary of information dated February 21, 1946 (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Tenney was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Tenney included in this summary covered her suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Bentley and the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on those allegations. 4 (65-56402-573)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

State Department

On November 15, 1945 the Director met with the Secretary of State, pursuant to the request of President Truman, in connection with the allegations of Elisabeth Bentley. The Secretary of State was advised of the identity and employment in the U. S. Government of individuals alleged by Bentley to have been engaged in Soviet espionage. Included in this group was Helen Tenney. 4 (61-3499-191, 192)

On December 4, 1945, the Secretary of State was furnished with a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, which reflected the allegations of Elisabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government. This summary contained the name of Helen B. Tenney. 4 (61-3499-198)

On December 7, 1945, Mr. Spruille Braden, of the State Department, was furnished a copy of the above summary. 4 (61-3499-200; 62-76274-196)

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By letter dated February 23, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Tenney was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of State. The information on Tenney included in this summary covered her suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Bentley, and the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on those allegations. A copy of this summary was made available to Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, by letter dated March 13, 1946. u (65-56402-571, 846)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, by letter dated March 15, 1946. Tenney was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the U. S. Government. u (61-1499-238)

War Department

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, on February 26, 1946. Tenney was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the U. S. Government. u (61-1499-229)

By letter dated March 7, 1946, a summary of information dated February 21, 1946, entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government", wherein Tenney was prominently mentioned, was made available to Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department. The information on Tenney included in this summary covered her suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Bentley, and the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on those allegations. u (100-3-1313)

On June 5, 1946, Lieutenant Colonel William W. Quinn, Director of the SSU Branch, War Department, was advised of the allegations concerning Helen Tenney, as made by Miss Bentley and of the results of investigation conducted by the FBI, as of that date, based on those allegations. As a result of this information, Tenney was dismissed from her employment at the War Department on June 18, 1946. u (65-56402-1195, 1235)

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WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the FBI prior to November 7, 1945. Research and a check of pertinent files fail to reflect that any information was furnished to other Government agencies concerning this individual prior to November 7, 1945.

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945 and Subsequent Government Employment

William Ludwig Ullmann was employed in November, 1945, at the beginning of this investigation as an Economic Analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department. His resignation from this employment was effective March 21, 1947. Immediately prior to the above employment Ullmann occupied the position of a Major in the Army Air Force. He was separated from the Army on October 14, 1945.
(65-56402-2445, 2135)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated November 8, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was advised of the allegations of Miss Bentley and informed that the FBI was immediately instituting an investigation. Among persons named in this letter and their reported employment in the United States Government was William Ludwig Ullmann. u (61-3499-190)

On December 4, 1945, a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. This summary contained information concerning the allegations of Miss Bentley and included information on William Ludwig Ullmann. u (61-3499-199)

By letter dated February 1, 1946, addressed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the White House, he was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elisabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of u

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the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including William Ludwig Ullmann. (65-56402-473)

A summary captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Ullmann was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in the United States Government. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-225)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946, wherein Ullmann was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Ullmann included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Bentley, and the results of the investigation, conducted by the Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. This was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-573)

On March 7, 1946, a summary entitled "The Comintern Apparatus" dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to Admiral Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House. This summary contained the allegations of Bentley concerning individuals engaged in Soviet espionage in the United States Government, including William Ludwig Ullmann. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (100-190625-2054)

On July 24, 1946, a summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" dated February 21, 1946, was discussed by the Attorney General with the President. This summary contained information on the persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the United States Government, including Ullmann. The Attorney General received this summary on February 23, 1946. (65-56402-490; 61-3499-259, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States" was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground" Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming the principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet

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espionage. Ullmann was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. U
(100-34546-3)

By letter dated December 16, 1946, another summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated October 21, 1946, which reflected Bentley's allegations regarding Ullmann and the results of the investigation conducted by the Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations, was made available to George Allen, Presidential Advisor. U (65-56402-1817)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained information concerning the allegations of Miss Bentley and included information on William Indwlg Ullmann. U
(100-7826-39)

The summary on Harry Dexter White, which made reference to William Indwlg Ullmann and which as mentioned above, was furnished to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan on February 1, 1946, was also furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated February 4, 1946. U
(101-4053-8)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Ullmann was included in this summary. (This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946.) U
(61-3499-295, 296 and 65-56402-45)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" wherein Ullmann was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Ullmann included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. (This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946.) U
(65-56402-573; 61-3499-295, 296)

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On March 7, 1946, a summary entitled "The Comintern Apparatus" dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained the allegations of Bentley concerning individuals engaged in Soviet espionage in the United States Government, including William Ludwig Ullmann. (This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946.) 4 (100-203581-5147; 61-3499-295, 296)

A summary of information captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Ullmann was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. (This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946.) 4 (61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946, entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States" was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground" Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Ullmann was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use at the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. 4 (100-345686-1)

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, another summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated October 21, 1946, which reflected Bentley's allegations regarding Ullmann and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations, was made available to the Attorney General. 4 (65-56402-1756)

By memorandum dated March 7, 1947, a summary of basic data from Bureau files concerning the activities of persons named by Bentley who were then employed by the United States Government was furnished to the Attorney General in the event that he desired to forward this information to the heads of the Government agencies where these persons were emp. Ullmann was named in this summary as an employee of the Treasury Department. 4 (65-56402-2168)

Information Furnished to Employing Agencies

War Department

By letter dated February 12, 1946, a summary of information reflecting the reported espionage activity of Ullmann as alleged by Bentley and the

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Results of the investigation of these allegations as of that date conducted by the Bureau, was forwarded to Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Washington, D. C. 4 (65-56402-492)

A summary of information captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, by letter dated February 26, 1946. Ullmann was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. 4 (61-1499-229)

By letter dated March 7, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organisation (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" wherein Ullmann was prominently mentioned, was made available to Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department. The information on Ullmann included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. 4 (100-3-1313)

Treasury Department

WILLIAM

By letter dated March 4, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organisation (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" wherein Ullmann was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury. The information on Ullmann included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. 4 (65-56402-529)

A summary of information captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley, was furnished to Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, by letter dated March 5, 1946. Ullmann was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. 4 (100-3-1308)

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DONALD RIVEN WHEELER

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1942

Attorney General

By memorandum dated September 23, 1941, Matthew F. McGuire, Assistant
to the Attorney General was advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mr. McGuire was
requested to advise whether the FBI should conduct an investigation of Wheeler
under the Hatch Act (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress). (77-23891-1) b7D

Office of Coordinator of Information

In February, 1942, Donald Riven Wheeler was employed by the Office
of Coordinator of Information. From February 26, 1942, to May 26, 1942, the
FBI conducted a Hatch Act investigation (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress,
superseded by Public Law No. 644, 77th Congress) of Donald Riven Wheeler.
This investigation reflected Wheeler's connection with several organizations
which had been declared by the Department of Justice to be within the scope
of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress. The investigation also reflected
Wheeler's alleged Communist Party sympathies and activities. (77-23891-X2 and 41)

Investigative reports reflecting the results of this investigation
were furnished to Colonel William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, by
letter dated June 9, 1942.

By letter dated September 11, 1942, William J. Donovan advised the
FBI that a review had been made of the results of the investigation conducted
by the FBI regarding Wheeler under Public Law No. 135 and that the facts did
not merit official action. (77-23891)

By letter dated April 28, 1942, James B. Updegraff, Chief, Personnel
Division, Coordinator of Information, requested the FBI to conduct an
investigation of Donald Riven Wheeler, an employee of the Office of Coordinator
of Information (77-23891-1)

An employee investigation was conducted by the FBI of Wheeler from
May 4, 1942 to July 17, 1942. This investigation reflected Wheeler's connection
with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American League for Peace
and Democracy, the Washington Book Shop and the American Youth Congress. It

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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was also determined during this investigation that Wheeler was ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ pro-Communist and was suspected of being an emissary of the ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Communist International. It was alleged that he had shown a definite interest in the Spanish Loyalist cause, that he was pro-Communist and that copies of the Daily Worker had been seen in his residence. (77-23891)

Investigative reports reflecting the results of this investigation were furnished to James B. O'Connell, Office of Coordinator of Information, as the reports were received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from May 11, 1942 to July 31, 1942. (77-23891)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING THE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment in November, 1945 and Subsequent Government Employment

In November 1945, at the beginning of this investigation, Donald Given Wheeler was employed by the State Department. He was transferred to the State Department from the Office of Strategic Services on October 1, 1945, pursuant to Executive Order 9621, dated September 20, 1945. He was employed as Chief, Research and Analysis, in the European-African Labor Supply Section. He resigned August 3, 1946, at which time he was Acting Chief, Division of Research for Europe, Northern and Western Branch, Economic Section, State Department. (65-56402)

Information Furnished to the White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated November 8, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was advised of the allegations of Elizabeth Ferrill Bentley and was informed that this Bureau was immediately instituting an investigation. Among persons named in this letter and including their reported employment in the United States Government was Donald Wheeler. 4
(61-3499-190)

On November 15, 1945, the Director met with the Secretary of State pursuant to the request of President Truman in connection with the allegations 4

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of Bentley. The Secretary of State was advised of the identity and employment in the United States Government of individuals alleged by Bentley to have been engaged in Soviet espionage. Included in this group was Donald Wheeler. 21
(61-3499-191, 192)

On December 4, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was furnished a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, which contained information concerning the allegations of Miss Bentley relating to Soviet espionage in agencies of the United States Government. Donald Wheeler was mentioned in this summary. 24
(61-3499-199)

By letter dated February 1, 1946, addressed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the White House, he was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elisabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. This summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including Donald Miven Wheeler. 24 (65-56402-473)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Elisabeth Terrill Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Wheeler was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This was discussed between the Attorney General and the President on July 24, 1946. 24 (61-3499-225)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVB) in Agencies of the U. S. Government"), dated February 21, 1946, wherein Wheeler was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Wheeler in this summary covered his suspected connection with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. 24 (65-56402-573)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946. This summary contained information about the persons alleged by Miss Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Donald Wheeler was mentioned in this group. The Attorney General was furnished this summary on February 23, 1946. 24 (65-56402-490; 61-3499-265, 1296)

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A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading, "Government Underground" Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Wheeler was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 28, 1946. (100-348688-1)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary contained the allegations of Miss Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government and included the name of Donald Wheeler. (100-7826-39)

By memorandum dated February 4, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including Donald Hiven Wheeler. (101-4053-8)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government"), dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Wheeler was included in this summary. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government"), dated February 21, 1946, wherein Wheeler was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Wheeler included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-295, 296; 65-56402-573)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, contained information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to the Attorney General on July 27, 1946. (100-348688-1)

Wheeler was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was also discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-295, 296)

A summary dated July 25, 1946 (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground" Bentley's allegations were summarized naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Wheeler was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris Conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345696-1)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

State Department

On November 15, 1945, the Director met with the Secretary of State pursuant to the request of President Truman in connection with the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley. The Secretary of State was advised of the identity and employment in the government of individuals alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage. Wheeler was included in this group. (61-3499-191, 192)

On December 3, 1945, a summary of information dated December 3, 1945, concerning Donald Niven Wheeler, who was being transferred from the Office of Strategic Services to the State Department, was furnished to the Department of State upon their request. This summary reflected Wheeler's connection with several pro-Communist organizations which had been declared by the Department of Justice to be within the purview of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, (Hatch Act). This summary also reflected Wheeler's alleged Communist tendencies and activities. (62-80335-6)

On December 4, 1945, the Secretary of State was furnished with a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945. This summary reflected the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in agencies of the United States Government. Donald Wheeler's name was mentioned therein. (61-3499-198)

On December 7, 1945, Spruille Braden of the State Department was furnished a copy of the above memorandum. (61-3499-200; 62-76274-196)

By letter dated February 1, 1946, addressed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the White House, he was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States.

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States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White as a part of this espionage parallel. The summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, including Donald Hiven Wheeler. (65-56402-480)

By letter dated February 22, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946 (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (SUVO) in Agencies of the U. S. Government"), wherein Wheeler was prominently mentioned was made available to the Secretary of State. The information on Wheeler included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. A copy of this summary was made available to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, by letter dated March 18, 1946. (65-56402-578, 618)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, State Department, by letter dated March 15, 1946. Wheeler was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. (61-3499-238)

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HARRY DEXTER WHITE

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DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

Treasury Department

The report of a Hatch Act investigation of Harry Dexter White was furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury on April 21, 1942. (161-1053-4)

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

Employment on November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment

On November 7, 1945, Harry Dexter White was employed as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. On May 1, 1946, he resigned to accept a position as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund from which position he subsequently resigned in April of 1947. (65-56402-2899, page 17)

Information Furnished To The White House and Attorney General

White House

By letter dated November 8, 1945, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, was advised of the allegations of Miss Bentley and informed that the FBI was immediately instituting a vigorous investigation. Among the persons named in this letter and their reported employment in the United States Government was Harry Dexter White. (61-3499-190)

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. This summary contained the allegations of Miss Bentley concerning Soviet espionage activities in the United States Government. Harry Dexter White was prominently mentioned in this summary as a part of this alleged Soviet espionage parallel. (61-3499-199)

By letter dated February 1, 1946, addressed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, the White House, he was furnished with a summary on Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. At that time White's name had been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods agreement. This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley concerning Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States.

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States Government, including her allegations about Harry Dexter White, as a part of this espionage parallel. The memorandum contained background information on Harry White, including reported Communist activities prior to the receipt of Miss Bentley's information in November, 1945. The Summary also reflected the results of the FBI's investigation since the receipt of Miss Bentley's allegations. The Summary included White's known contacts of individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley. (65-56402-473 and 480)

A summary of information captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, the White House, by letter dated February 20, 1946. White was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. (61-9499-285)

On February 20, 1946, the Attorney General advised that he had been in touch with the President with reference to Harry Dexter White and that White's confirmation as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund was being held in abeyance. The Attorney General desired to speak to the Director of the FBI in connection with this matter. Pursuant to the Attorney General's request, the Director of the FBI conferred with the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson on February 22, 1946. (65-56402-571)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government", dated February 21, 1946, wherein White was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on White included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Elisabeth Terrill Bentley, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. This was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (65-56402-573)

On March 7, 1946, a memorandum entitled "The Comintern Apparatus" dated March 5, 1946, was furnished to Admiral Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of Army and Navy, the White House, which contained information regarding Miss Bentley's allegations about Soviet espionage in the United States Government. Information concerning Harry Dexter White was included in this summary. This was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (100-190625-2054)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946, furnished the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. This summary concerned persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were employed in the Government in February,

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1946,

(65-56402-490; 61-3499-295,296)

Attorney General

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On December 4, 1945, a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained Miss Bentley's allegations concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government and prominently mentioned the name of Harry Dexter White. 4
(100-7826-39)

The summary on White mentioned above as having been furnished to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan on February 1, 1946, was also furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated February 4, 1946. This memorandum further mentioned information received that White might be supported by the British and Canadian delegates for the post of President of the International Bank or as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund. It was also pointed out that fear had been expressed that if such a move were effected, the successful operation of such important financial institutions might be jeopardized if later disclosures were to point sinister accusations at White. 4
(65-56402-621X1)

On February 20, 1946, the Attorney General advised that he had been in touch with the President with reference to Harry Dexter White and that White's confirmation as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund was being held in abeyance. The Attorney General desired to speak to the Director of the FBI in connection with this matter. Pursuant to the Attorney General's request, the Director of the FBI conferred with the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson on February 22, 1946.
(65-56402-571)

On February 21, 1946, the Director of the FBI was informed by the Attorney General that he, the Attorney General, had spoken with Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson and the President about Harry Dexter White. The Director of the FBI advised the Attorney General that a memorandum was being prepared indicating the sources and reliability of the information contained in the files of this Bureau on White. (Memo from Director to Messrs. Tolson, Tamm and Ladd dated February 21, 1946.)

By memorandum dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at the time employed in the U. S. Government. Harry White was included in this summary. This was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946.
(65-56402-490; 61-3499-295 and 296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" dated February 21, 1946, wherein Harry Dexter White was prominently 4

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mentioned was made available to the Attorney General. The information on White included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. This was discussed by him with the President on July 24, 1946. y

(65-56402-573; 61-3499-295 and 296)

On March 7, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary entitled "The Comintern Apparatus" dated March 5, 1946. This summary contained information regarding Miss Bentley's allegation of Soviet espionage in agencies of the U. S. Government. Harry Dexter White was mentioned therein. The Attorney General discussed this with the President on July 24, 1946. y

(100-203580-5147)

On July 24, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" mentioning Bentley's allegations re White. The Attorney General discussed this summary with the President on the same date. y

(61-3499-295, 296)

Information Furnished to Employing Agency

Treasury Department

On February 20, 1946, the Attorney General advised that he had been in touch with the President with reference to Harry Dexter White and that White's confirmation as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund was being held in abeyance. The Attorney General desired to speak to the Director of the FBI in connection with this matter. Pursuant to the Attorney General's request, the Director of the FBI conferred with the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson on February 22, 1946.

(65-56402-571)

On February 21, 1946, the Director of the FBI was informed by the Attorney General that he, the Attorney General, had spoken with Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson and the President about Harry Dexter White. The Director of the FBI advised the Attorney General that a memorandum was being prepared indicating the sources and reliability of the information contained in the files of this Bureau on White.

(65-56402-497X)

A summary of information entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury by letter dated March 5, 1946. White was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. y

(100-3-1308)

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By letter dated March 4, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government" wherein White was prominently mentioned was made available to the Secretary of the Treasury. The information on White included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage, as alleged by Bentley, and the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date, based on these allegations. V (65-56102-529)

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IV. SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIVE STEPS

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IV. SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIVE STEPS

Information Re Bentley's Allegations Furnished to Attorney General

By memorandum dated November 15, 1945, authority was requested of the Attorney General to install a technical surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. It was stated that Silvermaster was alleged to be the head of an underground espionage group operating in Washington, D. C., on behalf of the Soviet Union. It was also mentioned to the Attorney General that Silvermaster was a Russian-born naturalized citizen of the United States. This surveillance was authorized and installed. (65-56402-24)

✓ By memorandum dated November 28, 1945, authority was requested of the Attorney General to install a technical surveillance on the residence of Alger Hiss, 3210 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., who was alleged to be engaged in espionage for the NKVD. By memorandum dated November 29, 1945, the Attorney General asked if this individual was identical with the one employed at the State Department, and, if so, what information the FBI had regarding him. In answer to the Attorney General's inquiry a memorandum dated November 30, 1945, was furnished him concerning Alger Hiss. In this memorandum it was mentioned that Hiss had been employed at the State Department but was then engaged in activity on behalf of the United Nations.

In the above memorandum it was mentioned that Elisabeth Terrill Bentley had during November of 1945 advised this Bureau that she was the principal contact between the Soviets and the Communist underground espionage groups in Washington, D. C. In connection with the activities of the members of this group, the Attorney General was informed that Bentley had stated that Hiss in the State Department had taken two or three of the members of the group with which John Abt and Charles Kramer were connected and turned them over for direct control by the Soviet representative in this country. This surveillance was authorized and installed. (65-56402-94)

By memorandum dated December 4, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945. This summary went into detail concerning the allegations of Elisabeth Terrill Bentley with respect to Soviet espionage operations in agencies of the United States Government. The allegations of Bentley were set out in this memorandum on pages 65 and 66 and included the name of Bentley as the informant. Her allegations included the names of the most prominent personalities in this investigation. (100-7826-39)

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By letter dated February 23, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum dated February 21, 1946, entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government." This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley concerning Soviet espionage in agencies of the United States Government and the results of the FBI's investigation up to the second week of February, 1946. (65-56402-573)

Presentation of Case to Attorney General for Possible Prosecution

By memorandum dated November 27, 1945, the Attorney General was furnished with a subsequent summary in this case entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" dated October 21, 1945. This summary contained the allegations of Bentley plus the results of the FBI's investigation based on her allegations as of that date. In this memorandum the Attorney General was requested to carefully review the contents of the summary and to advise the FBI what, if any, further action he desired. The Attorney General was further informed that such investigative reports as would assist him in clarifying any portions of the summary would be made available upon request. (65-56402-1756)

By memorandum dated December 2, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished an additional copy of the above-mentioned summary. (65-56402-1754)

Investigative Summaries Sent to Attorney General

Two complete summaries in this case captioned "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" were furnished to the Attorney General as mentioned above prior to the time a decision was made by the Department to consider prosecution in this matter. These summaries were dated February 21, 1946, and October 21, 1945. Additional copies of the summary dated October 21, 1945, were subsequently furnished to the Criminal Division upon request. (65-56402-573, 1756, 1754, 2693 and 2727)

Investigative Reports Sent to Attorney General

On December 31, 1946, Assistant Attorney General T. L. Candler was furnished with a copy of the report of Special Agent Thomas G. Spencer dated at New York City, December 9, 1945, in this case. This report contained in its entirety the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as reflected in her signed statement that she furnished to the FBI dated November 30, 1945. The

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only other reports and letters that were made available to the Attorney General in this matter were those reflecting the results of interviews had by the FBI with subjects and other persons at the specific instructions of the Department. The additional correspondence is as follows:

Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D. C., 6/4/47; Furnished to Attorney General 6/5/47 (ibid 2591)

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John T. Nilsbos, New York, 6/7/47; Furnished to Attorney General 6/14/47 (ibid 2581)

Earl A. Halverson, Chicago, 6/9/47; Furnished to Attorney General 6/14/47 (ibid 2581)

Francis D. O'Brien, New York, 6/11/47; Furnished to Attorney General 6/16/47 (ibid 2560)

Jeremiah J. Hurley, Chicago, 6/11/47; Furnished to Attorney General 6/16/47 (ibid 2560)

Francis D. O'Brien, New York, 6/25/47; Furnished to Attorney General 7/7/47 (ibid 2646)

George E. Taylor, Charlotte, 7/2/47; Furnished to Attorney General 7/14/47 (ibid 2657)

Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D. C., 7/21/47; Furnished to Attorney General 7/26/47 (ibid 2328)

John T. Nilsbos, New York, 7/21/47; Furnished to Attorney General 7/26/47 (ibid 2328)

Copy of letter from Birmingham Office to Bureau, 7/18/47 (ibid 2449)

Robert E. Leonard, Washington, D.C., 7/17/47; Furnished to Attorney General 7/21/47 (ibid 2682)

Maurice A. Taylor, Washington, D. C., 8/27/47; Furnished to Attorney General 9/6/47 (ibid 2777)

Francis D. O'Brien, New York, 8/25/47; Furnished to Attorney General 9/6/47 (ibid 2800)

Lawrence W. Spillane, New York, 9/25/47; Furnished to Attorney General 9/29/47 (ibid 2840)

Charles M. Moore, New York, 8/27/47; Furnished to Attorney General 10/6/47 (ibid 2804)

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Courtland J. Jones, Washington, D. C., 11/18/47; Furnished to Attorney General 1/1/48 (1444 3088) (u)

Francis B. O'Brien, New York, 8/31/48; Furnished to Attorney General 9/1/48, and to Alexander M. Campbell, Acting Assistant Attorney General

It was noted that on February 4, 1947, a memorandum was directed to Assistant Attorney General T. L. Gaudin, advising that as a result of a conference had between him and a Bureau official (E. L. Tamm) on January 22, 1947, it was decided that in view of publicity stemming from a source in or near the Department which accurately related the background in this case and predicated the Department's contemplated course of action in connection with it, investigative reports would not be furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department because of the possibility that some of the material contained in them would be publicized. In this memorandum it was indicated to Mr. Gaudin that at the time of the conference on January 22, 1947, he was in agreement with this proposition. (65-56402-1933, 2016) (u)

The investigative reports in this case, however, were reviewed by Mr. F. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Criminal Division, and Mr. F. J. Donagan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, as reflected in a memorandum to the Attorney General dated February 25, 1947. At that time the Attorney General was advised that Mr. Donagan had orally advised the FBI on February 21, 1947, of the Attorney General's proposal that the facts in this case be reviewed with Mr. Quinn and, accordingly, instructions were given by the FBI to its New York Office to furnish copies of all investigative reports to Mr. Donagan and Mr. Quinn for their review. (u) (65-56402-2062)

Interviews Conducted at Direction of Attorney General

By memorandum dated March 25, 1947, Douglas W. McGregor, The Assistant to the Attorney General, instructed that individuals involved in this case who were at that time employed by the United States Government be interviewed. (65-56402-2304) (u)

By memorandum dated April 4, 1947, Mr. McGregor was advised that the following individuals were then employed in agencies of the United States Government as follows:

Isidor Adler - U. S. Treasury Department, Shanghai, China;
Harold Glasser - U. S. Treasury Department, presently out of the country;
Benie Steinman Gold - U. S. Treasury Department;
Edward Joseph Fitzgerald - U. S. Department of Commerce;
P. Bernard Norton - U. S. Department of State;
William Walter Remington - Economic Advisory Council,
Executive Offices of the President;
Victor Perlo - U. S. Treasury Department

Mr. McGregor was also informed that unless he advised to the contrary,

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the following additional individuals, who were at that time no longer employed by the Government, would also be interviewed:

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster - unemployed; ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster - housewife;
William Ludwig Illmann - unemployed;
Abraham George Silverman - employed in private business, New York City;
Harry S. Magdoff - employed New Council for American Business,
New York City;
Joseph B. Gregg - employed in private business, London, Ontario, Canada;
Mary Wolfe Price - employed Southern Conference for Human Welfare,
Greensboro, North Carolina;
Robert Talbott Miller, III - unemployed (ibid 2255)

By letter dated April 4, 1947, instructions were furnished to the field offices to interview the above-mentioned individuals, with the exception of Adler and Glasser, who were at that time out of the country; however, the field was instructed to interview them upon their return to this country. The reports covering these interviews have been listed above. (ibid 2255)

On July 9, 1948, the Attorney General was requested to advise whether Bernard S. Redmont should be interviewed inasmuch as he had returned to the United States on or about June 11, 1948. (65-56402-3262)

By memorandum dated August 23, 1948, the Criminal Division instructed that Redmont be interviewed in connection with this case. The New York Office was instructed to interview Redmont by teletype dated August 25, 1948. (65-56402-3410)

By memorandum dated August 30, 1948, the Attorney General was furnished with the results of the interview with Redmont. A copy of this memorandum was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell. (Memorandum dated August 30, 1948 - Gregory; Espionage-R.)

Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York

(a) Identities of Attorneys Who Handled Case Before Grand Jury

The facts in this case were presented to a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York by Mr. T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, and Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. (65-56402-2062)

(b) Date Federal Grand Jury Convened

The above-mentioned Federal Grand Jury convened in the Southern District of New York on June 16, 1947, and when in session it heard testimony

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from Tuesday through Thursday of each week from 11:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. It should be noted that the Grand Jury did not remain in continuous session.
(65-56402-2598)

(c) Identities of Subjects and Others Who Appeared Before Federal Grand Jury U

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| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>John Abt</u> | <u>Elisabeth Terrill Bentley</u> |
| <u>Schlomer Adler</u> | <u>Charles Frank</u> |
| <u>Cedric Belfrage</u> | <u>Duncan C. Lee</u> |
| <u>Abraham Brothman</u> | <u>Solomon A. Lischinsky</u> |
| <u>Earl Browder</u> | <u>Harry S. Maddoff</u> |
| <u>Louis Budenz</u> | <u>Robert T. Miller, III</u> |
| <u>Norman C. Bursler</u> | <u>Willard Z. Park</u> |
| <u>Virginus Frank Coe</u> | <u>George M. Parasich</u> |
| <u>Lauchlin Currie</u> | <u>Victor Parlo</u> |
| <u>Ray Kiam</u> | <u>Mary Price</u> |
| <u>Michael Endelman</u> | <u>Mildred Price</u> |
| <u>Edward Joseph Fitzgerald</u> | <u>William Walter Remington</u> |
| <u>Harold Glasser</u> | <u>John H. Reynolds</u> |
| <u>Bela Gold</u> | <u>Peter Christopher Rhodes</u> |
| <u>Harry Gold</u> | <u>Ruth Riskin</u> |
| <u>Bonnie Gold</u> | <u>Allan R. Rosenberg</u> |
| <u>Maurice Halperin</u> | <u>Abraham George Silverman</u> |
| <u>Lement V. Harris</u> | <u>Mrs. Helen Silvermaster</u> |
| <u>Alger Hiss</u> | <u>Nathan Gregory Silvermaster</u> |
| <u>Julius Joseph Joseph</u> | <u>William H. Taylor</u> |
| <u>Irving Kaplan</u> | <u>Helen Tenney</u> |
| <u>Alexander Koral</u> | <u>William Ludwig Vilman</u> |
| <u>Helen Koral</u> | <u>Anatole Volkov</u> |
| | <u>Harry Dexter White</u> |
| | (65-56402) U |

The testimony of the above persons was substantially the same as the information they had previously furnished the FBI when interviewed. [redacted] however, was not interviewed by the FBI. U

With the exception of [redacted] the testimony before the Grand Jury of each of the above individuals was preceded by the testimony of an FBI Agent. U

(d) Final Action of Federal Grand Jury b3

According to information available in the files of the FBI, no evidence regarding this matter was presented to the Federal Grand Jury subsequent to April 7, 1948, and no indictments have been returned to date in this matter.

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The Federal Grand Jury was recessed but not dismissed on July 20, 1948, at which time it returned indictments against twelve members of the National Board of the Communist Party for violation of the Registration Act of 1940, commonly referred to as the Smith Act. (100-5-74)

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V. MISCELLANEOUS

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V. MISCELLANEOUS

Interest of Treasury Department re Treasury
Employees Involved in this Case

On March 4, 1946, the Secretary of Treasury was furnished a summary dated February 21, 1946, entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government." This summary contained the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley and the investigative results of the FBI up to February, 1946. Numerous Treasury Department employees were mentioned in this summary. U (65-56402-529)

It is of interest to note that in a memorandum from Mr. Tamm to the Director dated February 10, 1947, Mr. Gus Vanech of the Department telephonically advised Mr. Tamm that Mr. Ed Foley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, telephonically informed the Attorney General that the report which the Bureau furnished to the Treasury Department mentioned above had been found in a safe in the Treasury Department. This summary had apparently been lost by the Secretary of Treasury. (65-56402-2054)

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(65-56402-3154)

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The Treasury Department's action regarding Perlo as set out above was called to the attention of the Attorney General by memorandum dated April 15, 1948. (65-56402-3205)

(65-56402-3228)

Refer
It is not known if this statement was in fact ever introduced in the Grand Jury records.

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Summary Entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage
Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United
States Government" Found in War Assets Administration

In April, 1946, Inspector Leo Laughlin and former Special Agent Joseph Carroll, who were then on loan to the War Assets Administration, advised the Director of the FBI that the summary in this case entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government," which had been previously furnished to Brigadier General Harry M. Vaughan at the White House, had been turned over to Lieutenant General Edward B. Gregory of the War Assets Administration, who had obtained it from Colonel V. J. Hunt, a special consultant for the War Assets Administration, who acted as the White House liaison man with War Assets. Mr. Laughlin and Mr. Carroll, in accordance with the Director's instructions, maintained custody of this summary until a request was made for it by Colonel Hunt, who subsequently returned it to General Vaughan at the White House.

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TESTIMONY OF BENTLEY AND PERSONS
NAMED BY HER BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEES

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Various individuals named by Miss Bentley in her statements before the investigating subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures and the House Committee on Un-American Activities have likewise testified before the same committees. There follows information concerning their testimony as it appeared in "The Washington Post" on the day following their appearance at the Committee hearings: u

JOHN J. ABT

When John J. Abt appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at New York City on August 20, 1948, he refused to answer questions concerning the pre-war Communist underground. He declined to say whether he knew Peters, Chambers, Alger Hiss or others whose names were mentioned previously in testimony. He declined to say whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. He also refused to say whether he had been a member of a group as described by Chambers. u

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ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has appeared on innumerable occasions before the investigating subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures and the House Un-American Activities Committee since July 30, 1948. u

Her testimony before these Committees has been substantially the same as the information that she furnished the FBI in November, 1945, with slight variations. u

One noticeable discrepancy in her testimony was her description of the meeting that she had with Anatoli Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who was known to her as "Al", at which time she stated that "Al" gave her \$2,000. She testified that this meeting was observed by FBI Agents and that immediately thereafter she turned the \$2,000 over to two Agents of the FBI who initialed the envelope and maintained possession of the money. u

It is believed that she has confused this meeting with another meeting she had with "Al" on November 21, 1945, in New York City, which was covered by Agents of the FBI, resulting in the identification of "Al" as Gromov. This meeting was at 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, which was the same location as a previous meeting she had with "Al" on October 17, 1945, when the \$2,000 was given to Bentley by "Al". Miss Bentley told the FBI of this financial transaction when she came to the New York Office of the FBI on November 7, 1945, and stated that it occurred on October 17, 1945. She turned the \$2,000 over to the FBI on November 17, 1945. u

VIRGINIUS FRANK COE

When Virginius Frank Coe testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 13, 1948, he denied that he was ever a Communist or a member of a spy ring. He also testified that he did not know Elizabeth Bentley. Coe declared that the only way the members of the "Silvermaster ring" described by Miss Bentley could ever be described as associating together was in the playing of volley ball. He said the men named sometimes played volley ball together in a public park on 16th Street in Washington. He didn't play with them because he didn't like to get up "so early on Sunday mornings."

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LAUCHLIN CURRIE

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Lauchlin Currie appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 13, 1948.

Currie, who appeared at his own request, read a prepared statement in which he outlined his personal background, government employment, and refutation of the charges by Miss Bentley.

He stated he did not know Miss Bentley. He acknowledged knowing Silvermaster. The charges brought against Silvermaster when he was employed at the Board of Economic Warfare were brought to his attention, Currie said. Currie related that he asked Robert F. Patterson, then Under-Secretary of War, to review the allegations made against Silvermaster by the War Department. He stated that the charge that he interceded in the affair is "false on the facts and calumny upon both me and Judge Patterson, as well as the officer who was chief of Army Intelligence." Currie said he could not recall Silvermaster personally talking to him about saving his job at the BEW.

Currie advised that he knew Silverman. He denied that he had advised anyone that the United States was about to break the Russian code. He denied that he believed or suspected that any statement of his was repeated to anyone acting on behalf of the Soviet or any foreign government. (S) u

He further stated that he is not now and has never been a Communist, member of the Communist Party, or believed in the doctrines of Communism. He said he likewise was not affiliated with any organizations or groups of this character.

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BELA GOLD also known as BILL GOLD

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When Bela Gold testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 13, 1948, he disclaimed ever having used the name of William J. Gold. In a prepared statement, he denied knowing Miss Bentley or that he was ever a member of the Communist Party and denied disclosing Government information to unauthorized individuals. He did admit knowing Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

SONIA STEINMAN GOLD also known as SONIA GOLD

On August 13, 1948, Sonia Gold likewise delivered a prepared statement before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Similar to that of her husband, disclaiming any Communist connection. She admitted knowing the Silvermasters but stated that there was nothing "sinister about their (the Silvermasters') personalities, their behavior or their household."

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ALGER HISS

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On August 5, 1948, Alger Hiss appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at his own request and categorically denied that he was or is a member of the Communist Party, of any Communist front organization, a follower of the Communist Party line or that any of his friends were Communists. He also stated that he did not believe he had ever heard the name of Whittaker Chambers until 1947. Hiss, however, admitted knowing Henry Collins, Lee Pressman, Ethel Wigg, John Abt, Charles Kramer and Harold Ware. He claimed he did not believe he knew Victor Perlo and to the best of his knowledge did not know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Hiss refused to identify the picture of Whittaker Chambers which was shown him and stated he would like to see him in person. u

On August 17, 1948, before three members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Alger Hiss confronted Whittaker Chambers in the Hotel Commodore in New York City and identified Chambers as a "George Gossley" whom he knew in 1934 and 1935. Hiss declared he sublet his apartment to Gossley and gave him his automobile. Hiss at the same time denied that he was a member of a pre-war group of "elite" Communists. u

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ALEXANDER KORAL

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Alexander Koral, when he appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 9, 1948, declined to state whether or not he is now or ever had been a Communist, refused to say whether or not he knew Miss Elizabeth Gerrill Bentley or other individuals named by her as members of an espionage ring and refused to affirm or deny that he had already signed a confession to Government authorities concerning his part in a Washington - New York espionage circuit. Koral based his refusal to answer these questions on his constitutional right against self incrimination.

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CHARLES KRAMER

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Charles Kramer appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 12, 1948.

Testifying under oath, Kramer denied the charges made against him by Miss Bentley. He thereafter refused, on grounds of possible self incrimination, to state whether he knew Miss Bentley; whether he knew Whittaker Chambers; whether he knew any of certain other individuals named in previous testimony; whether or not he is a member of the Communist Party; and other pertinent questions to the inquiry.

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On August 10, 1948, Herman Chaplin Lee testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. During his testimony, Lee swore that he was not a Communist but admitted that he knew Elizabeth F. Bentley well, although he denied giving her any information while, as she has claimed, she was a courier for Soviet agents. Lee said that he and his wife had met Miss Bentley during the war. He said he had been introduced to her in October, 1943, by Miss Mary Price and had known Miss Bentley as "Helen Grant." He also admitted that he had met Jacob Golos and that he had known him casually as a friend of Miss Bentley. He denied specifically furnishing information to Miss Bentley concerning the Office of Strategic Services and in doing so, described her as a "nuisance" and suggested that she was not "quite rational."

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ROBERT T. MILLER III

On August 10, 1948, Robert T. Miller testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, stating that he knew Miss Bentley socially but did not give her any information. He said he also knew Miss Bentley's "boss", Jacob Golos, but did not give him any information either.

Miller said he had first known Miss Bentley under the name of "Helen Johns" and Golos under the name of "John Friedman." He knew Golos, he said, when he, Miller, was editing a news letter about Latin America in New York with a partner named Jack B. Fahy, now deceased, who, he acknowledged, had been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Miller swore flatly he had never known a Communist in this country. When he knew Miss Bentley, he declared, he couldn't see any sign of radical or Communist tendencies. He said he had not seen her since 1944 after the acquaintance became "a nuisance" to him.

Miller said he was a neighbor of Silvermaster, knew him very well, but never discussed Communism or the Communist form of government with him or with Golos.

Miller said he met his wife, the former Jenny Levy, in Moscow, and the Committee developed the fact that she had been employed on the staff of the Moscow Daily News. Of course, she was not a Communist, Miller protested. (Washington Post, pages 1 & 2, August 11, 1948)

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VICTOR PERLO

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Victor Perlo, when he appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 9, 1948, declined to state whether or not he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party and refused to answer whether or not he knew Miss Bentley or other individuals mentioned by her as members of an espionage ring. Perlo based his refusal to answer these questions on the ground that answers to these questions might tend to incriminate him.

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~~WILLIAM WALTER BEXINGTON~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

William Walter Bexington appeared before the investigating subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures on July 31, August 2 and 3, 1948. On these occasions he denied Miss Bentley's charges that he was a Communist Party member who had turned over war-time secrets to her. He did acknowledge that he was associated with Communist sympathizers at Columbia University after graduating from Barnard. He also said that he had come to know Joseph North, then editor of "New Masses," through his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Noon, described by him as a Communist Party member. North in turn, he said, had introduced him to a "writer" named Jacob Golos, through whom he met "Helen Johnson, a newspaperwoman," now known to him to be Miss Bentley. He said the information he gave her while he was employed by the War Production Board was not secret but public material available to any researcher. He admitted giving her such information at meetings in a park or a cafe but said he was young and naive and did not realize it was a preposterous procedure. He said he did pay some \$30 to Miss Bentley, not for "Communist Party dues" as she alleged, but as a contribution to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Bexington also declared he once lent her \$1 and that he had paid her several times for copies of the "Daily Worker" which she insisted he take along with him. 4

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ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Abraham George Silverman, who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 22, 1948, declined to say whether or not he was a Communist or knew Miss Bentley, pleading his constitutional right against self-incrimination. Silverman further declined to answer any questions propounded to him by the Committee concerning his acquaintanceship with any of the other individuals named by Miss Bentley as members of an espionage ring on the ground of possible self-incrimination.

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NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

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Nathan Gregory Silvermaster delivered a prepared statement under oath before the House Un-American Activities Committee on August 4, 1948, stating, "The charges made by Miss Bentley are false and fantastic. I can only conclude she is a neurotic liar."

Under direct examination, he testified:

(1) That Lauchlin Currie saved his wartime job after the Office of Naval Intelligence tried to have him ousted. He said Currie went to Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson who in turn wrote a letter clearing him to Milo Perkins, then head of the Board of Economic Warfare where Silvermaster was working. He said Currie came to his aid after Naval Intelligence had written the Board of Economic Warfare an insulting letter charging Silvermaster with being a Communist.

(2) That Harry Dexter White took him along to the Bretton Woods monetary conference in a sort of unofficial capacity as an interpreter "to help him (White) translate any documents that he may have had to deal with submitted to him by the Russians".

Silvermaster refused to state on the grounds of self-incrimination:

- (1) Whether or not he is or ever had been a member of the Communist Party.
- (2) Whether or not he knew Elisabeth Bentley.
- (3) Whether or not he had any photographic equipment in his Washington home.
- (4) Whether or not he knew a number of persons mentioned either by Miss Bentley or Whittaker Chambers.

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WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On August 10, 1948, William Ludwig Ullmann testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and denied all of the allegations made against him by Elisabeth Terrill Bentley. Ullmann refused to say whether or not he knew Lauchlin Currie on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him. He further refused to answer questions concerning his membership in the Communist Party or his possession and use of photographic equipment as alleged by Miss Bentley.

~~SECRET~~

Cards made:mod

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

HARRY DENTON WHITE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On August 13, 1948, Harry Denton White acknowledged that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was a friend of some eleven years' standing. He stated that Silvermaster had told him that he, Silvermaster, was not a Communist and that on the basis of that statement alone, had intervened with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Herbert Gaston, then a member of the Government Security Board, on behalf of Silvermaster. To the question as to whether he, White, did not think it strange that possibly ten of the persons named by Bentley were either friends or White or employed in his division of the Treasury Department, White answered, "It's certainly disconcerting."

~~SECRET~~

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Cards made:mod

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION BY THE FBI
THE WHITE HOUSE, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND EMPLOYING GOVERNMENT



RE: 27 PERSONS, NAMED BY BUFILED ON NOVEMBER 7, 1945,
WHO WERE STILL EMPLOYED IN GOVERNMENT ON THAT DATE

67-56402-2101X2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/83 BY SP-5/9/83

11-1-85
3042 P. W. H. R.
RA 75-421

SUMMARIES, FORN-BORED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

**"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED
STATES" dated November 27, 1945**

Fitzgerald
Glaser
Greenberg
Halperin
Hiss, Alger
Joe
Kagloff
Miller, III
Perlo
Redmont
Remington
Silvermaster, H. C.
Taylor
Tenny
Wilman
Wheeler
White



Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan,
Military Aide to the President
on 12-4-45

Secretary of State
on 12-4-45

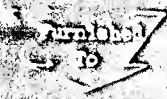
Attorney General
on 12-4-45

James V. Forrestal,
Secretary of Navy
on 12-7-45

Spruille Braden,
State Department
on 12-7-45

**"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED
STATES" dated December 12, 1945**

Fitzgerald
Glaser
Halperin
Hiss, Alger
Joe
Kagloff
Miller, III
Perlo
Redmont
Remington
Silvermaster, H. C.
Taylor
Tenny
Wilman
Wheeler
White



Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of
Staff to the Commander in Chief of
Army and Navy, White House on 2-20-46

Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Maj.
Chief of Staff, C-2, War Dep.,
on 2-26-46

Secretary of Treasury on 3-3-46

Frederick B. Lyon, Chief, Div. of
Foreign Activity Correlation,
State Dept. on 3-15-46

Attorney General on 7-24-46
(Discussed by Attorney General
with President on 7-24-46)

WHITE HOUSE AND INTERESTED AGENCIES TO HAVE ENGAGED

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES" dated February 2, 1946

Classer
Hiss, Alger
Perlo

Furnished
to

Secretary of State via Frederick
B. Lyon, Chief, Div. of Foreign
Activity Correlation on 2-7-46

Attorney General on 2-7-46
(Discussed by Attorney General
with President on 7-24-45)

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT" dated February 21, 1946

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Adler | Magdoff |
| Bursler | Miller, III |
| Coe | Perlo |
| Fitzgerald | Reidman |
| Classer | Reidman |
| Cold, Bela | Reynolds |
| Cold, Sonie | Rosenberg |
| Clegg | Silvermaster, J. C. |
| Greenberg | Taylor |
| Halperin | Tenney |
| Hiss, Alger | Ullmann |
| Kaplan | Wheeler |
| Lee | White |

Furnished
to

Attorney General on 2-21-46
(Discussed by Attorney General
with President on 7-24-45)

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT" dated February 21, 1946

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Adler | Miller, III |
| Bursler | Perlo |
| Coe | Reidman |
| Fitzgerald | Reidman |
| Classer | Reynolds |
| Cold, Bela | |
| Cold, Sonie | Rosenberg |
| Clegg | Silvermaster, J. C. |
| Greenberg | Taylor |
| Halperin | Tenney |
| Hiss, Alger | Ullmann |
| Kaplan | Wheeler |
| Lee | White |
| Magdoff | |

Furnished
to

Attorney General on 2-21-46
(Discussed by Attorney General
with President on 7-24-45)

Brig. Gen. Harry E. Vaughan,
Military Aide to President 2-21-46

Secretary of State on 2-21-46

Secretary of Treasury on 2-21-46

Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Asst.
Chief of Staff, G-2, War Dept.
on 2-7-46

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of
Staff to Commander in Chief of Army
and Navy, White House on 2-21-46

Frederick B. Lyon, Chief, Div. of
Foreign Activity Correlation, State
Dept. on 2-11-46

Admiral Sidney S. Souers, Central
Intelligence Group on 2-21-46

TO WHITE HOUSE AND INTERESTED

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY" dated February 5, 1946

Classified
Eisen, Alger
Perlo

Furnished

Secretary of State Mr. Acheson
B. Lynn, Chief, Div. of Foreign
Activity Correlation on 2-7-46

Attorney General on 2-7-46
(Discussed by Attorney General
with President on 2-24-46)

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT" dated February 22, 1946

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Adler | Magdoff |
| Bureau | Miller, III |
| Coe | Perlo |
| Fitzgerald | Redner |
| Glasser | Remington |
| Golt, Golt | Reynolds |
| Golt, Sonls | Rosenberg |
| Dregg | Silvermaster, J. D. |
| Greenberg | Taylor |
| Halperin | Tennet |
| Eisen, Alger | Ullmann |
| Kaplan | Wheeler |
| Lee | White |

Furnished

To

Attorney General on 2-23-46
(Discussed by Attorney General
with President on 2-24-46)

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT" dated February 23, 1946

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Miller | Miller, III |
| Bureau | Perlo |
| Coe | Redner |
| Fitzgerald | Remington |
| Glasser | Reynolds |
| Golt, Golt | Rosenberg |
| Golt, Sonls | Silvermaster, J. D. |
| Dregg | Taylor |
| Greenberg | Tennet |
| Halperin | Ullmann |
| Eisen, Alger | Wheeler |
| Kaplan | White |
| Lee | |
| Magdoff | |

Furnished

To

Attorney General on 2-23-46
(Discussed by Attorney General
with President on 2-24-46)

Mr. Gen. Harry E. Tamm, Jr.
Military Aide to President 2-23-46

Secretary of State on 2-23-46

Secretary of Treasury on 2-23-46

Mr. Gen. Hoyt H. Vandenberg, Asst.
Chief of Staff, 2-23-46
on 2-23-46

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of
Staff to Commander in Chief of Army
and Navy, White House on 2-23-46

Frederick A. Lynn, Chief, Div. of
Foreign Activity Correlation, State
Dept. on 2-23-46

Admiral Sidney S. Spence, Federal
Intelligence Group on 2-23-46

SUMMARIES, FURNISHED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES dated November 27, 1945

Fitzgerald
Lester
Greenberg
Alperin
Rice, Alger
Loo
Ludloff
Miller, III
Perlo
Schmidt
Washington
Silvermaster, J. C.
Taylor
Tammey
Wilman
Wheeler
Wills



Brig. Gen. Harry E. Vaughan,
Military Aide to the President
on 12-3-45

Secretary of State
on 12-3-45

Attorney General
on 12-3-45

James V. Forrestal,
Secretary of Navy
on 12-7-45

Brullie Braden,
State Department
on 12-7-45

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES dated December 12, 1945

Fitzgerald
Lester
Alperin
Rice, Alger
Loo
Ludloff
Miller, III
Perlo
Schmidt
Washington
Silvermaster, J. C.
Taylor
Tammey
Wilman
Wheeler
Wills



Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of
Staff to the Commander in Chief of
Army and Navy, White House on 2-28-46

Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, 1945,
Chief of Staff, U.S. War Dept.,
on 2-26-46

Secretary of Treasury on 3-3-46

Frederick B. Lyon, Chief, Div. of
Foreign Activity Correlation,
State Dept. on 3-15-46

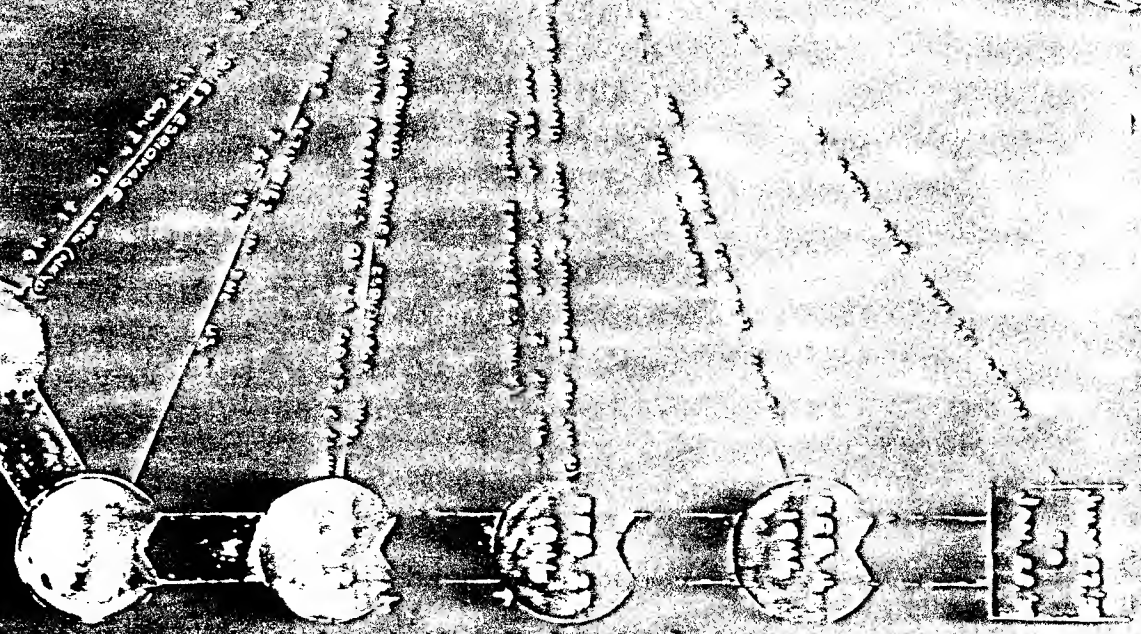
Attorney General on 7-21-46
(Discussed by Attorney General
with President on 7-21-46)



KAPLAN, aka ISIDORE KAPLAN

Handwritten notes and markings, including the word "ISIDORE" and other illegible text.

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT



DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE WHITE HOUSE



BENTLEY ALLEGATIONS
RE: REYNOLDS

INFORMATION FURNISHED CONCERNING BENTLEY ALLEGATIONS AFTER NOV 7, 1945

JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS
NOV. 1945: SERVING AS ALT. COLONEL IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, ASN 0149812
--SEPARATED FROM SERVICE ON OR ABOUT JULY 22, 1946 AT FORT DIX, N.J. -- SERVED AS FINANCE OFFICER

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT RE: JOHN H. REYNOLDS, ET AL
DIVISION OF RECORDS

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT RE: JOHN H. REYNOLDS, ET AL
DIVISION OF RECORDS

SUMMARY MEMO
RE: REYNOLDS

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT RE: JOHN H. REYNOLDS, ET AL
DIVISION OF RECORDS

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT RE: JOHN H. REYNOLDS, ET AL
DIVISION OF RECORDS



DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE WAR DEPT.

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



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 100-334520-100
 100-334520-100
 100-334520-100

[illegible]

**SUMMARY ON
DUESLER**

Summary report
on the background of
the Soviet
Union and the
USSR

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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INFORMATION
FURNISHED
FUNCTIONING
DETECTIVE
ALLEGATIONS
IN THE MAY 7, 1945
INFORMATION
FURNISHED PROIR
TO MAY 7, 1945



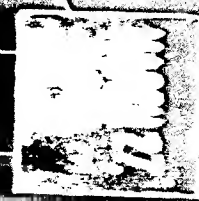
DATE FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE WHITE HOUSE

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

MAURICE HANDELMAN
NOW HAS EMPLOYED BY THE
STATE DEPARTMENT
TRANSFERRED FROM DSS IN
OCTOBER
RESIGNED FROM STATE DEPT
IN CHICAGO MAY 20, 1941

KEY
INFORMATION ASSIGNED
INTERVIEW UNIT
INFORMATION UNIT
INFORMATION UNIT
INFORMATION UNIT



DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE OFFICE OF THE
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION (LATER DSS)

INFORMATION FURNISHED CONCERNING
 PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL RECORD
 NOV 2 1945

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR
 NOV. 1945, EMPLOYED AS ASSISTANT
 DIRECTOR, MONETARY RESEARCH,
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT STATIONED
 LONDON, ENGLAND
 MAY 10, 1946 - ASSIGNED TO WASH., D.C.
 DEC 14, 1946 - RESIGNED FROM TREAS. DEPT.

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

DISCLOSED WITH PRESIDENT 7-24-46

DISCLOSED WITH ATT. GENERAL 7-24-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED





DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE ADVISORY
COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE



SPECIAL INQUIRY THE ADVISORY
COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL
OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
RE HARRY SAMUEL MACDOFF

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN U.S.
DATED 11-27-45

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN
AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT.
DATED 2-21-46
(RE: GOVT EMPLOYEES ONLY)

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN
AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT.
DATED 2-21-46

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN U.S.
DATED 11-27-45

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN
AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT.
DATED 2-21-46

HARRY SAMUEL MACDOFF
NOVEMBER, EMPLOYED AS CHIEF ECONOMIC
ANALYST, DEPT. OF COMMERCE.
MARCH 1946, EMPLOYED IN OFFICE OF SECT.
OF COMMERCE, DEPT. OF COMMERCE.
RESIGNED FROM GOVT. ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER 1946

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN
AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT.
DATED 2-21-46

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN
AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT.
DATED 2-21-46

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN U.S.
DATED 11-27-45

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN
AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT.
DATED 2-21-46

KEY

INFORMATION
FURNISHED
CHECKING BUREAU
MAY 2, 1945

INFORMATION
FURNISHED
TO NOV. 2, 1945

DISCLOSED WITH ATTY GEN. 7-24-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE WHITE HOUSE

ORIGINATED WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

SECRET RESPONSE IN THE U.S. 12-12-45

SECRET RESPONSE IN THE U.S. 12-12-45

SECRET RESPONSE IN THE U.S. 12-12-45

SECRET RESPONSE IN THE U.S. 12-12-45

SECRET RESPONSE IN THE U.S. 12-12-45

SECRET RESPONSE IN THE U.S. 12-12-45

SECRET RESPONSE IN THE U.S. 12-12-45

HAROLD GLASSER
Nov. 11, 1945 Employed as Asst. Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Dept. Aug. 22, 1946 promoted to Director, Division, Monetary Research Resigned from Treasury Dept. on Dec. 31, 1947

SECRET RESPONSE IN THE U.S. 12-12-45

SECRET RESPONSE IN THE U.S. 12-12-45

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED ATTORNEY GENERAL

ORIGINATED WITH TREASURY ON 7-24-46

INFORMATION FURNISHED PRIOR TO NOV. 7, 1945

INFORMATION FURNISHED CONCERNING DISABILITY ALLEGATIONS AFTER NOV. 7, 1945

KEY

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL -

DISCUSSED WITH THE PRESIDENT 7-24-46

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INFORMATION FURNISHED
CONCERNING BENTLEY
ALLEGATIONS AFTER NOV. 7, 1945

INFORMATION
FURNISHED PRIOR
TO NOV. 7, 1945

DONALD NYVEN INTERVIEWER

FROM 1943-1945 EMPLOYED BY STATE DEPARTMENT TRANSFERRED TO STATE DEPT FROM OSWALD'S CONTACT 1945. IN CULTURE OF INTERESTS EMPLOYED AS CHIEF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS IN THE EUROPEAN-AMERICAN LABOR SUPPLY SECTION. BECAME AUG 5 1946 AT WHICH TIME HE WAS ACTING CHIEF DIVISION OF RESEARCH FOR EUROPE, NORTHWEST AND WESTERN GRAIN, ECONOMIC SECTION, STATE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE U.S.
 12-12-45
 SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
 7-25-46

54-21-21
J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

SPIONAGE IN THE U.S.A.
17-27-45
WARRIOR WITH
REVENGE
THE U.S.A.

**RECEIVED
JAN 17 1968
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE**

COMMUNIST PARTY
MEMBER
WALTER W. BAKER
SECRETARY
1947-1948

[illegible]

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED THE WHITE HOUSE

DISCUSSED WITH ATTY GEN. 7/29/46

ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER II
 NOV. 1945 - EMPLOYED IN THE NEAR
 EASTERN DIVISION, STATE DEPT.
 RESIGNED ON OR ABOUT DEC. 13, 1946

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE NEAR EAST
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Key:
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 CONCERNING DENIAL
 ALLEGATIONS AFTER
 NOV 7, 1945
 INFORMATION FURNISHED
 PRIOR TO NOV 7, 1945

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO ATTY GEN.

DISCUSSED WITH PRESIDENT - 7/29/46

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE NEAR EAST
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 SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE NEAR EAST

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO STATE DEPT.

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE WHITE HOUSE

DISCLOSED WITH AUTH. GEN. 7-13-44

1943
The information in this report is based on the results of the investigation conducted by the FBI in the summer of 1943.

HARRY DEXTER WEAVER
Investigative report on the activities of the subject in the summer of 1943. The subject was found to be active in the activities of the subject in the summer of 1943.

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DISCLOSED WITH AUTHORITY

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



DATE INFORMATION
FURNISHED TO
THE TREASURY DEPT

DATE INFO
FURNISHED
TO BOARD
OF ECON
WARFARE

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
1919-1945 EMPLOYED AS MARKETING ANALYST,
DEPT. OF SUPPLIES PROPERTY, U.S.
TREASURY TRANSFERRED MARCH 25, 1946
TO MARKET RESEARCH DIVISION, W.A.A.
REASSIGNED JUNE 2, 1946 TO PLANS
AND POLICES DIVISION, W.A.A. DE-
SIGNER ON OR ABOUT NOV 30, 1946

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

DATE INFO
FURNISHED TO
INTERDEPT.
MENTAL COMMIT-
TEE ON EMPLOYER
INVESTIGATIONS

DATE INFO
FURNISHED TO
CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DISCUSSED WITH PRESIDENT 7-24-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO WHITE HOUSE
DISCUSSED WITH ATTORNEY GEN. 7-24-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED STATE DEPARTMENT

ALGER HISS

NOVEMBER 1945 HE WAS EMPLOYED AT THE STATE DEPT. DURING EARLY PART OF 1945 HE WAS SECRETARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AT SAN FRANCISCO. THEREAFTER, HE SERVED AT THE DEPT. OF STATE ON UNITED NATIONS MATTERS, RESIGNED STATE DEPT. JAN. 1947.

INFORMATION FURNISHED
CONCERNING DEATHLEY
ALTERATIONS AFTER NOV. 7, 1945

KEY

INFORMATION
FURNISHED PRIOR
TO NOV. 7, 1945



DISCUSSED WITH PRESIDENT 7-26-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

OFFICIAL WHITE ALBUM 2 CD 754-9404

**OFFICE OF WAR
MOBILIZATION
AND RECONVERSION**

DATE INFORMATION
FURNISHED TO OFFICE
FOR EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

DATE INFORMATION
FURNISHED TO NAVY DEPT

INFORMATION FOR
FINISHED CONCERNING
BENTLEY ALLEGATIONS
AFTER NOV 7, 1945

INFORMATION FOR
FINISHED CONCERNING
BENTLEY ALLEGATIONS
AFTER NOV 7, 1945

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
NOV. 1945 ACTIVE DUTY, U.S. NAVY IN
BERLIN, GERMANY
DEC. 3, 1945 STAFF MEMBER, OFFICE OF
WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION
(LOANED BY NAVY).
MARCH 19, 1946 SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE PLACED
IN RESERVE. DISCHARGED FROM
RESERVE APRIL 2, 1947.
MARCH 12, 1947 TRANSFERRED FROM OFFICE
OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RE-
CONSTRUCTION TO THE EXECUTIVE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.
MARCH 1948 TO DATE: EMPLOYED AS
DIRECTOR OF EXPORT PROGRAM
STAFF, COMMERCE DEPT.

[illegible]

1
KNOXVILLE & BIRMINGHAM, IN THE U.S. MAR 11 11:27 AM '44
(C)
(C)
UNDERBOND OF U.S. GOVT. & SOVIET GOVERNMENTS (LNU)
IN AGENCIES
UNDERBOND OF U.S. GOVT. & SOVIET GOVT. 2/17/44
IN AGENCIES
UNDERBOND OF U.S. GOVT. & SOVIET GOVT. 2/17/44
IN AGENCIES

UNDERGROUND SOV ESPIONAGE
ORG (AKVD) IN AGENCIES OF
U.S. GOVT. 10-21-96

WITH ACT. RECORDED
MEMORANDUM DURING THE
A WIT FIELD INVESTIGATION
BEING CONDUCTED

[illegible]

GLOBAL INFORMATION CONCERNING READING:
TION FURNISHED TO SEC. OF COMMERCE (A/178)
"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE U.S." 11-22-45
"JULIUS ROSENBERG IN THE U.S." 12-12-40
"FURNISHING SOVIET AGG."
MEMO OF U.S.
C

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO COMMERCE DEPT.

DATE INFORMATION
FURNISHED TO
TREASURY DEPT

Investigation, Dept. of Justice
Observations (info) in agencies
of U.S. Government 2-21-46

DISCUSSED WITH
PRESIDENT 7-24-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED

TO WHITE HOUSE
DISCUSSED WITH ATTY GEN. 7-21-46

SONIA STEINMAN GOLD
ALIAS: SONIA GOLD

NOV. 1945 - Employed as Economic Analyst, Treasury Dept.
Resigned on or about August 22, 1947.

Investigation, Dept. of Justice
Observations (info) in agencies
of U.S. Government 2-21-46

Investigation, Dept. of Justice
Observations (info) in agencies
of U.S. Government 2-21-46

Investigation, Dept. of Justice
Observations (info) in agencies
of U.S. Government 2-21-46

Investigation, Dept. of Justice
Observations (info) in agencies
of U.S. Government 2-21-46

Investigation, Dept. of Justice
Observations (info) in agencies
of U.S. Government 2-21-46

Investigation, Dept. of Justice
Observations (info) in agencies
of U.S. Government 2-21-46

Investigation, Dept. of Justice
Observations (info) in agencies
of U.S. Government 2-21-46

Investigation, Dept. of Justice
Observations (info) in agencies
of U.S. Government 2-21-46



KEY
INFORMATION
FURNISHED
CONCERNING
BENTLEY ALLEG-
ATIONS AFTER
NOV 7, 1945



DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO THE WHITE HOUSE

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE U.S."
11-27-45
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ORGANIZATION OF THE U.S."
11-27-45

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE U.S."
11-27-45
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ORGANIZATION OF THE U.S."
11-27-45
"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE U.S."
11-27-45
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ORGANIZATION OF THE U.S."
11-27-45

CONFERENCE
SEC. OF STATE - DIR. OF FBI
"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE U.S. GOVT."
11-27-45

MEMO
MICHAEL GREENBERG

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ORGANIZATION OF THE U.S."
11-27-45
"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE U.S. GOVT."
11-27-45

MICHAEL GREENBERG
NOV. 1945 EMPLOYED BY THE
U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT
E.O.D. STATE DEPT. SEPT. 27, 1945
(TRANSFERRED FROM FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMIN.)
DUTIES CEASED: JUNE 15, 1946
(DUE TO REDUCTION IN FORCE)

KEY
INFORMATION CONCERNING
BENNETT ALLEGATIONS
AFTER NOV. 7, 1945

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO WHITE HOUSE

DATE
INFORMATION
FURNISHED
TO
OFFICE OF
STRATEGIC
SERVICES

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (USED IN AGENCIES
OF U.S. GOVERNMENT) 3-11-46

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE U.S." 11-22-45
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (USED IN AGENCIES
OF U.S. GOVERNMENT ONLY)" 4-6
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (USED IN AGENCIES
OF U.S. GOVERNMENT)" 2-21-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE
AUG. 3, 1942 TO MAY 4, 1946;
EMPLOYED AS OFFICER
IN U.S. ARMY, OFFICE OF
STRATEGIC SERVICES

16

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE U.S." 11-22-45
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (USED IN AGENCIES
OF U.S. GOVERNMENT)" 2-21-46

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE U.S." 11-22-45
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (USED IN AGENCIES
OF U.S. GOVERNMENT)" 2-21-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO WAR DEPARTMENT

KEY

INFORMATION
FURNISHED
CONCERNING
FIDELITY / ALLEGATIONS
AFTER NOV. 7, 1945

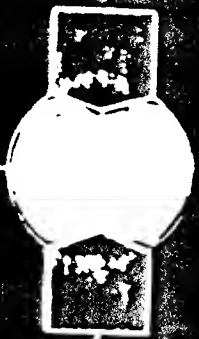


DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT



UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (NUED) IN
AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT.
2-21-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO WHITE HOUSE



UNDERGROUND SOVIET
ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION
(NUED) IN AGENCIES OF
THE U.S. GOVT. 2-21-46

JOSEPH B. GREGG
NOV. 1945: EMPLOYED BY
THE STATE DEPARTMENT.
RESIGNED ON OR ABOUT
APRIL 1, 1946

KEY
INFORMATION FURNISHED
CONCERNING HUNTLEY
ALLEGATIONS AFTER
NOV. 7, 1945

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (NUED) IN
AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT.
2-21-46

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORGANIZATION (NUED) IN
AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT.
2-21-46



DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE WHITE HOUSE
DISCUSSED WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

7-24-46

KEY

INFORMATION
FURNISHED
CONCERNING
LINLEY
ALLEGING
ACTS
NOV. 7, 1945

MEMO: "HARRY COTTER WHITE"
MENTIONING ADLER
2-21-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET
ESPIONAGE ORG. (NKVD) IN
AGENCIES OF U.S. GOVT."
2-21-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET
ESPIONAGE ORG. (NKVD)
IN AGENCIES OF U.S. GOVT."
(GOVT. EMPLS. ONLY)
2-21-46

"SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S."
7-25-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORG."
(NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF U.S. GOVT."
IV, 21-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES AT 46
U.S. GOVERNMENT."
1-21-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET
ESPIONAGE ORG. (NKVD) IN
AGENCIES OF U.S. GOVT."
10-21-46

SOLOMON ADLER
NOV. 1945: EMPLOYED BY THE U.S.
TREASURY AS TREASURY ATTACHE TO
THE U.S. EMBASSY IN CHINA FROM
MAY 1, 1945 TO APRIL 1947. HE IS
PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AS A TREASURY
ATTACHE, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL
FINANCE, U.S. TREASURY DEPT.

DATE
INFORMATION
FURNISHED

TO
CIVIL
SERVICE
COMMISSION

LINLEY REPORT RE: ADLER
FOR SPANISH NATIONAL
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MEMO: "HARRY COTTER WHITE"
MENTIONING ADLER
2-21-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET
ESPIONAGE ORG. (NKVD) IN
AGENCIES OF U.S. GOVT."
(GOVT. EMPLS. ONLY)
2-21-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET
ESPIONAGE ORG. (NKVD) IN
AGENCIES OF U.S. GOVT."
2-21-46

"SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN U.S."
7-25-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORG."
(NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF
U.S. GOVT."
10-21-46

MEMO RE: ADLER
LINLEY REPORT (RE: ADLER 9832) IN ADLER

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DISCUSSED WITH PRESIDENT

7-24-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT



DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE WHITE HOUSE

DISCUSSED WITH ATTORNEY GEN. 7-24-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE US GOVT."
2-21-46

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE US"
12-12-45

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE US"
11-27-45

MEMO RE. WARREN OFFICE WHITE
MENTIONING ULLMANN
12-12-45

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE US"
12-12-45

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESP.
ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF
US GOVT." 2-21-46

"THE COMINTERN APPARATUS"
5-5-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE
US GOVT." (GOVT. ENPL. ONLY)
2-21-46

"SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THE US"
7-28-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORG.
(NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE US GOVT."
10-21-46

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE US"
11-27-45

"SUMMARY MEMO RE. WARREN OFFICE
MENTIONING ULLMANN"
11-27-45

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORG. (NKVD)
IN AGENCIES OF US GOVT." 2-21-46
(GOVT. EMPLOYEES ONLY)

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORG. (NKVD)
IN AGENCIES OF US GOVT." 2-21-46

"THE COMINTERN APPARATUS"
5-5-46

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE US"
12-12-45

"SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THE US"
7-28-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORG.
(NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF US GOVT."
10-21-46

"MEMO RE. ULLMANN"
10-21-46

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN
19
NOV. 1945 AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS INVESTIGATION ULLMANN WAS EMPLOYED AS ECONOMIC ANALYST IN THE DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH, U.S. TREASURY DEPT. THIS EMPLOYMENT HE WAS MAJOR IN THE ARMY AIR FORCE. SEPARATED OCT. 14, 1945

KEY

INFORMATION FURNISHED
CONCERNING BENTLEY
ALLEGATIONS AFTER
NOV. 7, 1945

"SUMMARY RE. BENTLEY ALLEGATIONS
ON ULLMANN"
12-12-45

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE US"
12-12-45

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE
ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF US
GOVERNMENT" 2-21-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
WAR DEPARTMENT

DATE INFORMATION

FURNISHED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

INFORMATION FURNISHED
CONCERNING BENETLEY
ALLEGATIONS AFTER
NOV. 7, 1946

KEY

EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD
NOV. 1945: EMPLOYED BY DEPT. OF
COMMERCE IN THE DIVISION OF RE-
SEARCH AND STATISTICS, NATIONAL
ECONOMICS UNIT. TRANSFERRED
TO STAFF OF SECRETARY OF COM-
MERCE IN JUNE 1946 AND RESIGNED
THIS POSITION ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 22,
1947

MEMO RE:
FITZGERALD

DATE INFORMATION
FURNISHED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DISCUSSED WITH THE PRESIDENT 7-24-46

DISCUSSED WITH ATTY. GEN. 7-24-46

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES" 11-27-45
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESP. ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT." 2-21-46
(GOVT. EMP. ONLY)

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESP. ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT." 2-21-46

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES" 12-12-46

"SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES" 7-28-46
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESP. ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT." 10-21-46

MEMO RE: FITZGERALD
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESP. ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT." 10-21-46

"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES" 11-27-45
"SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES" 12-12-46
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESP. ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT." 2-21-46
(GOVT. EMP. ONLY)

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESP. ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT." 2-21-46
(GOVT. EMP. ONLY)

"SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES" 7-28-46
"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESP. ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT." 10-21-46

"UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESP. ORG. (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVT." 10-21-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO WHITE HOUSE

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

HELEN B. TENNEY
 NOV. 1945 - Employed by Office of Strategic Services. Transferred to SSU branch of War Department when OSS was absorbed by War and State Departments. Re-signed on or about June 18, 1946.

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO WAR DEPARTMENT

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO STATE DEPARTMENT

KEY
 INFORMATION FURNISHED CONCERNING SENTLEY ALLEGATIONS AFTER NOVEMBER 7, 1945



DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO THE WHITEHOUSE

KEY
INFORMATION
FURNISHED
CONCERNING
RECENTLY ALLEGATIONS
AFTER NOV 7, 1945

22
BELA GOLD
ALIAS BILL GOLD
NOV 1947 EMPLOYED BY
BELA GOLD & CO. INC.
DROPPED DUE
TO RESCUSSION IN FORCE ON
MAY 18, 1948

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED
TO THE WHITEHOUSE
JAN 1948
ALLEGEDLY GENERAL

DATE INFORMATION
FURNISHED TO STATE DEPT



DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED-
TO THE WHITE HOUSE

SOVIET ESPIONAGE
NLS 11-27-45

23

BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT
NOV. 1945: EMPLOYED BY OFFICE
OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.
RESIGNED JAN. 11, 1946.

SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN U.S.
11-27-45

DATE
INFORMATION
FURNISHED TO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

HEP
INFORMATION FURNISHED
CONCERNING GENTILEY
ALLEGATIONS AFTER
NOV. 7, 1945



DATE INFORMATION FOR ORG. OF THE U.S. GOVT. - 2-21-46

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORG (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF U.S. GOVT. - 2-21-46

24

VIRGINIUS FRANK COE
NOV. 1945 - EMPLOYED IN
DIVISION OF MONETARY
RESEARCH, TREAS. DEPT.
RESIGNED ON OR ABOUT
JUNE 13, 1946

Key
INFORMATION
FURNISHED CON-
CERNING ENTIRELY
NOV. 7, 1945.

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORG (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF U.S. GOVT. - 2-21-46 (GOVT. EMPLOYEES ONLY)

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORG (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF U.S. GOVT. - 2-21-46

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORG (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF U.S. GOVT. - 2-21-46

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO TREASURY DEPT.

PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES

26

AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS INVESTIGATION IN NOVEMBER, 1945, PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES WAS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, D. C. DURING 1945 THE STATE DEPARTMENT TOOK OVER THE WORK OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION WHERE RHODES HAD BEEN EMPLOYED. HE BEGAN HIS EMPLOYMENT WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER, 1945 AND REMAINED UNTIL ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER 21, 1945, WHEN HE LEFT GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

PETER RHODES RESIGNED FROM GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO HIS EMPLOYING AGENCY REPORTING HIS ALLEGED SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. THE DISSEMINATION OF MISS BENTLEY'S ALLEGATIONS, WHICH WAS MADE TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PREVIOUS TO RHODES' RESIGNATION ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER 21, 1945, DID NOT CONTAIN RHODES' NAME.



ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

27

ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG, IN NOVEMBER 1945, AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS INVESTIGATION, WAS EMPLOYED BY THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION. HE RESIGNED FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1945. IT IS NOTED THAT THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1945 WAS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING ABSORBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. IT IS FURTHER NOTED THAT ROSENBERG RESIGNED PRIOR TO THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO HIS EMPLOYING AGENCY REPORTING HIS ALLEGED SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE DISSEMINATION OF MISS BENTLEY'S ALLEGATIONS THAT WAS MADE TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PREVIOUS TO HIS RESIGNATION DID NOT CONTAIN ROSENBERG'S NAME.



XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

277

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

DUPLICATE COPY of ENCLOSURE to 3661X2 pg 1-277

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-56402- 3661X2 Bucky

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

To: COMMUNI

Transmit the following message to:

(URGENT)

SAC NEW YORK
WFO

OCTOBER 25, 1948

0 GREGORY; ESPIONAGE - R. REFER WASHINGTON FIELD LETTER TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN LAST WITH ENCLOSURES. FURNISH COPIES OF ENCLOSURES TO T. J. DOUGAN IF THIS HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN DONE.

HOOVER

cc WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE - RM

FLJ:TD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/83/83 BY SP-5 JAT/ty

6/7/98

3042

RECORDED - 14

65-56402-3662

OCT 26 1948

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 25 1948

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

NOV 3-1948

Per

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/23/83 BY SP5 JJA/Hay

DATE 6/7/88

3042 PWS/DB

65-56402-3663

CHANGED TO

101-2668-37X

NOV 28 1951

Handwritten mark

Handwritten mark

Office Memorandum • UNIT GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was. ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet to Washington Field dated June 1, 1948 captioned "THEODORE COHEN, aka 'Ted', Economist, Economic Historian, Far East Command, GHQ, CPS, Department of the Army, APO 500, San Francisco, California, LGE." The Bureau letter references a report made by SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER at Washington, D.C. in October 17, 1946 in the captioned SILVERMASTER case, page 67 of which contains information that in 1946, while in Japan, PHILIP KEENEY once walked home with one "CONSTANTINO" whom KEENEY described as TED COHEN'S main assistant. KEENEY further indicated that CONSTANTINO "is not afraid of the J.C.P. (Japanese Communist Party) and says that ~~SWIGA~~ and NOZAKI (head of the Japanese Communist Party) are wonderful guys." u

For the information of the Bureau and Washington Field "CONSTANTINO," apparently not previously identified, is ANTHONY CONSTANTINO, Director Occupation Courts, Department of Army, Far East Command, GHQ, CPS, APO 500, San Francisco California on whom a loyalty investigation has been conducted, and "TED COHEN" is THEODORE COHEN, above.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/23/89 BY SP-5 Jg/ky

10-29-88

3042 ANT-342

0175-1121

cc Washington Field

cc NY 121-3667 (THEODORE COHEN)
NY 121-4290 (ANTHONY CONSTANTINO)

59 NOV 5 1948

JND:HJC
65-14603

RECORDED: 109

INDEXED: 109

165-56402-3664
F B I
4 OCT 27 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 20 1948

TELETYPE

BUREAU AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

20 7-20P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/23/82 BY SP5 MTH/STP

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE -

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NOTHING OF CONSEQUENCE DEVELOPED. GRAND
JURY DUE TO RECONVENE OCTOBER TWENTY SIX, NEXT FOR PURPOSE OF DECID-
ING WHAT FUTURE ACTION TO TAKE. GRAND JURORS HAVE INDICATED INFOR-
MALLY THEY DEFINITELY WILL NOT RETURN A PRESENTMENT OR STATEMENT
OF ANY KIND PRIOR TO ELECTION, NOVEMBER TWO, NEXT AND SOME OF THEM
HAVE EXPRESSED OPINION THEY DO NOT FAVOR SUCH A STEP AFTER THAT DATE
OR AT ANY OTHER TIME.

59 NOV 5 1948 RECORDED 109

HOLD PLS

INDEXED 109

4 OCT 26 1948

b3
rule 16(e)

Office Memorandum • UNIT GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was. ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/23/89 BY SP-5 Jg/Kg

10-29-88

3042 PWT-JAR

0175-1121

cc Washington Field

cc NY 121-3667 (THEODORE COHEN)
NY 121-4290 (ANTHONY CONSTANTINO)

59 NOV 5 1948

JND:HJC
65-14603

RECORDED: 109

INDEXED: 109

165-56402-3664
F B I
4 OCT 27 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 20 1948

TELETYPE

BUREAU AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

20 7:20P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/23/82 BY SP5/MLT/STP

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE -

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NOTHING OF CONSEQUENCE DEVELOPED. GRAND
JURY DUE TO RECONVENE OCTOBER TWENTY SIX, NEXT FOR PURPOSE OF DECID-
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OF ANY KIND PRIOR TO ELECTION, NOVEMBER TWO, NEXT AND SOME OF THEM
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OR AT ANY OTHER TIME.

59 NOV 5 1948 RECORDED - 109

HOLD PLS

INDEXED - 109

4 OCT 26 1948

b3
Rule 16(e)